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BUCHAREST ANNOUNCES MID-MAY WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS' MEETING

AU071739 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1730 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] In accordance with an agreement reached, a session of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states will be held in Budapest in the middle of May.

CTK REPORTS WFTU STATEMENT ON EUROPEAN SECURITY WEEK

LD062212 Prague CTK in English 1851 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The working people, trade unions and all European public must step up their efforts in the struggle for halting the arms race and for achieving disarmament, says a statement the Prague-base World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) today on the occasion of the week of actions for security in Europe.

The statement calls for new steps to urge the signing and implementation of a second strategic arms limitation agreement between the Soviet Union and U.S. and the achievement of agreement at the Vienna talks on armed forces and armaments reduction in Europe.

The week of actions for security in Europe on May 7-13 was proclaimed by the World Peace Council.

BRIEFS

MEETING ON TOURISM--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 8/5/1979--The 14th plenary meeting of the Government bodies for tourism from socialist countries started in Bucharest on May 8. The proceedings are attended by executives of government bodies for tourism from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Mongolian People's Republic, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union. Emil Draganescu, minister of tourism and sports, chairman of the present plenary meeting, spoke at the opening of the meeting. The participants will exchange information and experience on the results scored by the respective countries in 1978 in home and foreign tourism, the evolution of mutual tourist exchanges, the development of the material groundwork of tourism, the training and improvement of speciality staff. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 8 May 79 AU]

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON GENEVA DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SESSION

AU052039 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 5 May 79 AU

["At the End of the Spring Session of the New Disarmament Committee"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 5/5/1979--Making the balance sheet of the first--organizational--stage of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, "SCINTEIA" of May 5 writes:

With more democratic rules of procedure better reflecting the deep changes that took place in the relations among states, with a more flexible agenda, illustrating to a larger extent the growing concern of the states over the scope of the arms race, the committee provides a new, more suitable framework for the initiation of efficient negotiations apt to lead to practical results in disarmament measures.

Certainly, all this depends on the political will of the states, on the joint efforts of the peoples to take advantage of the new negotiating body and move the disarmament issues from the general debate phase to that of real negotiations, of passing to effective measures of reduction and eventually liquidation of the destructive means.

Of course--the Bucharest newspaper reads--we may assess as a positive result the committee's rules of procedure established after painstaking negotiations, as well as its agenda for the current year and a concrete programme of action. Worth noting is also that the negotiations of these questions was done with the participation, on an equal footing, of all the member states, each of them having the opportunity to formulate and sustain its own ideas and proposals, to make its contribution to the adoption of appropriate documents. Romania actively participated in the proceedings, its contribution to their good unfolding being recognized and appreciated within the committee.

In this respect, Romania requested that, in defining the role to be played by the Disarmament Committee, a top place should be held by the urgent adoption of measures ensuring the cessation of the arms race, of the allocation of any financial means to increasing the military potential of the states, of the strongly armed ones in particular. [sentence as received] Reasserted was the Romanian proposal concerning the freezing of military expenditures and armaments at the present level, in view of passing to their gradual reduction, by 10-15 percent in a first stage. In the same context, Romania declared for expediting the negotiations for the cessation of all nuclear tests, for banning the development of new mass destruction weapons, for all the nuclear states to assume the pledge not to use such arms against the non-nuclear ones.

The new political climate, built-up confidence among states which, according to Romania and other states, could result from the implementation of these measures, would no doubt ensure the conditions for a further passage to more substantial disarmament measures such as: The liquidation of foreign military blocs, primarily of the NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Romania's constructive view on disarmament questions and the set of measures it advanced were appreciated for their realistic character, for the advantages they offer in point of immediate applicability.

By submitting, long before the session began, the first draft of the rules of procedure, Romania has greatly facilitated a crystallization of the positions of the states on the essential aspects that were the object of negotiations.

The Romanian document has stressed since the beginning the need for the negotiations in the committee to proceed outside military alliances and closed groups of states, fact that resulted in the explicit consecration, in the rules, of the principle according to which all member states take part in the proceedings on fully equal terms, as independent states, in line with the principle of sovereign equality laid down in the Charter of the United Nations.

By putting an end to the closed negotiations of the former conference of the Committee on Disarmament flagrantly running counter the vital interest of all states in disarmament, and against which Romania constantly declared, the plenary sessions of the new committee are open, its procedures allowing the non-member states to attend the debates, make proposals, submit their own working documents and take part in negotiations to support them.

Romania insisted that the committee agenda should faithfully reflect the disarmament measures submitted by the various states included in the final document of the special session and meet the tasks set before the committee by the U.N. General Assembly under its resolutions.

There are premises for the committee to have a new, more efficient style of work, and its entire activity to be channelled towards concrete disarmament measures on the basis of objective criteria, originating in the U.N. resolutions not in the agreements made outside the committee.

PRESS COMMENT ON 17TH MBFR SESSION IN VIENNA

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI on Results

LD031432 Warsaw PAP in English 1307 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 May, PAP--ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, the Polish Army organ, published a lengthy article summing up Vienna talks so far. The daily wrote, among other things:

The 17th round of Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which wound up in mid-April, was, as the press spokesman of the Warsaw Treaty member countries said, a successive round of lost possibilities. Its results was the deadlock deeper than before. The unsatisfactory results of both the latest round and all other meetings held so far, remain in clear contradiction and disproportion to the requirements of the policy of detente. The worries of the nations of European countries with respect to the prospects of settling the [few words indistinct] military potentials of both groupings in central Europe, are not groundless either.

The situation in Vienna talks has been in a standstill for more than half a year since the NATO countries found it inadvisable and purposeless to reply constructively to the proposals of the Warsaw Treaty states of June 1978.

Saying that there are no positive results of Vienna talks or that they are small would be the distortion of truth since the effects are obvious even though, as the socialist countries stress, they are highly unsatisfactory and could be greater if the Western participants in the talks manifested their readiness for compromise.

The socialist states, continued the daily, have never avoided discussions on the problem of the size of armed forces in central Europe treating the discussions and the question of adopting joint views on the size of the forces as a logical consequence of the consent for concrete reductions down to a definite number.

However, the socialist countries cannot agree with the method of questioning their official data by the West and Western demands for proving the validity of the figures.

Naturally, one gets an impression that the whole of the discussion on the figures is a specific method applied by the West to verify its estimates on the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty states and prolong the talks ineffectively by the NATO states.

The stance taken by the socialist countries is defined in a postulate on identical commitments of all the states participating in the talks with respect to the reductions. A cardinal problem is that of full reciprocality of commitments. Therefore, the socialist countries cannot agree with the differentiating of commitments since this would harm their interests of security.

It is a difficult and complex situation as far as the Vienna talks are concerned. The stance taken by the West tells us to doubt about the sincerity of the intensions of the NATO states. The supreme interest of the policy of detente which must be supported by concrete steps in the field of military detente in Europe, makes the progress in Vienna talks imperative. At present, the further course of the talks depends solely on the NATO states and their readiness to contribute effectively to joint effort and the aim of which is to work out an agreement on reductions of armed forces in Central Europe, concluded the daily.

HORIZONT on NATO Position

LD031422 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1226 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--"With the massive increase of the arms race" the NATO states want to "undermine the basis of the detente process" notes the GDR weekly HORIZONT in its latest issue. The stepped up worldwide struggle for the continuation and deepening of detente has since last summer also been reflected in the Vienna talks.

Although the socialist states accepted fundamental elements of the Western positions "in order to bring about at long last a first effective, if limited, disarmament step in the heart of Europe," comments the magazine for politics and economics, "the NATO states attempted in Vienna to shift the whole debate onto a different track."

"With their unfounded claims about a numerical superiority of the socialist armed forces they have now been dragging out for over 2 years the discussion on the official figures exchanged in 1976," figures which confirm that there is an approximate military balance between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. HORIZONT emphasizes that the NATO states are using this playing around with figures as an emergency brake. "It has been known for a long time that there are influential circles in the NATO states which do not want to come to terms with the existing military balance. They decisively oppose the conclusion of effective disarmament measures and thus block the various disarmament negotiations taking place at the present time." Haig, outgoing NATO supreme commander, who no doubt prepared himself for a corresponding career among the "hawks" in the United States, is in the magazine's view a keen proponent of the aggressive war position called: "Arm first, then negotiate."

"But it surely cannot be in the interests of the West European states and peoples to be driven into a confrontation with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community by these U.S. and FRG circles which are hostile to detente.

HORIZONT arrives at the conclusion: "With greater urgency than ever before the Western states participating in the Vienna conference are faced by the demand to take up the generous offer made by the socialist countries in June 1978 and to submit a comprehensive accomodating counterproposal."

NEPSZABADSAG on Outcome of Talks

LD041304 Budapest MTI in English 1103 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 4 (MTI)--"Another round of negotiations, the 17th, has ended in Vienna, and the hope for reaching an agreement at the talks on the reduction of forces carried on for 6 years between the members states of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty has still not emerged. NATO has not yet given an answer to the latest proposals of the socialist countries"--points out the commentary published in the Friday issue of NEPSZABADSAG.

The central daily newspaper of the HSWP underlines that the suggestions put forward in last June by the socialist countries went to meet in many respects the NATO position. These suggestions took into consideration the objections to the earlier motions of the socialist countries and contained several reasonable compromises. "Instead of a substantial answer, NATO continued its 'war of numbers' launched years before. As to the number of the land forces of the socialist states NATO presented a number much higher than officially submitted by the socialist countries. In accordance with this demand is that the socialist countries cut to a 3 times bigger extent their land forces in the area concerned by the reduction. At the newly completed round of talks the 'war of numbers' extended also to the air forces. The NATO estimations concerning the socialist countries are also in this case higher than the official figures. All this means that NATO demands from the socialist countries participating in the agreement a cut of 3.5 times bigger proportion", notes the Budapest daily and then it adds that progress could be made from the standstill also until the differences in numbers could be cleared up. [sentence as received] "This is the reason for the socialist proposal to introduce a numbers-stop for the time of the discussions and the participants should not increase their forces as long as the accords on reciprocal reduction are not worked out. The Western side replied no also to this..."

"In vain is criticism voiced in some NATO member states about the stiffness of the joint position taken at the Vienna talks. In vain would like some West European governments concerned to reach at last an agreement. It seems that NATO's central apparatus and consultation machinery oppose with success all flexible and constructive suggestions even if they come from a member of the organization...according to well-informed observers NATO is considering a new approach. Instead of reducing the forces it intends to put on the agenda of the talks confidence-building measures. Confidence-building measures have an important role in strengthening European security--this is the reason why a number of such new suggestions have been put forward at the Moscow conference of the Warsaw Treaty member states last November and later on", states the BUDAPEST DAILY.

In conclusion the commentary says: "Confidence-building measures supplement in a valuable way but cannot replace the actual restriction and reduction of armed forces and armaments on our continent where the continuation of armament is becoming more and more a hindrance of consolidating European security. What is more it may even endanger also the achievements attained so far."

STANKO TODOROV RETURNS FROM HUNGARY VISIT

AU081715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] On 8 May Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, returned from Hungary. At the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, his Hungarian counterpart, he paid a 2-day friendly and businesslike visit to fraternal Hungary.

At Sofia airport he was greeted by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Krustyu Trichkov, and Georgi Yordanov; Kiril Zarev and Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and members of the Council of Ministers.

Statement at Airport

AU081911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Excerpts] Comrade Stanko Todorov returned today to Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the leader of the Bulgarian Government gave his impressions of the talks which he conducted in the Hungarian capital.

[Todorov--begin recording] First of all I would like to say that this was a businesslike and working visit, during which I and my colleague, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, and the other Bulgarian and Hungarian comrades who took part in the talks, extensively reviewed our bilateral cooperation, which I mus, say, is developing very successfully and dynamically. Naturally, during our negotiations we also touched on other issues of our multisided cooperation and the questions of the political and cultural relations, which are also developing very successfully.

I and my colleague, Comrade Lazar, discussed the possibilities for expanding and developing specialization and production sharing in the area of production and scientific research for the period following 1980, and I can say that there are significant possibilities for expanding our cooperation and increasing the trade exchange during the next 5-Year Plan.

In addition, during our negotiations we reviewed and determined the main trends of developing our cooperation in the future as well as confirmed the priority areas of mutually trading with third markets by Bulgaria and Hungary.

In general we agreed that the cooperation between Bulgaria and Hungary is developing very successfully and we hope that the documents which were prepared in the course of our visit connected with the upcoming meeting on highest level during the visit of the Hungarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Janos Kadar in our country will mark the main landmarks of our cooperation in the future. [end recording]

Greetings to Lazar

AU081717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has greeted Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, en route to Bulgaria.

The message reads:

"Leaving the territory of the Hungarian People's Republic on my behalf and on behalf of the officials accompanying me I would like to express to you, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and to your aides as well as to the entire fraternal Hungarian people most cordial gratitude for the warm and cordial hospitality shown to us during our visit in your beautiful country. I am deeply convinced that our talks will contribute to further strengthening and developing the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic, in the interest of our two peoples, the socialist community and peace.

I wish you further and great successes in constructing socialism in your beautiful motherland, for the happiness and well-being of the Hungarian people."

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET CSSR COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU081910 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent Comrades Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal a greetings message on the CSSR's national holiday--the 34th anniversary of the country's liberation from fascist occupation.

The Bulgarian working people, reads the message, follow with great interest and sincerely rejoice at the achievements of their CSSR brothers in the struggle for constructing the developed socialist society. The CSSR, which is an integral part of the socialist community, is making a remarkable contribution to the joint struggle of the fraternal socialist countries for peace and security in Europe and the world, for turning detente into a comprehensive and irreversible process, for stopping the arms race, for disarmament, for strengthening cooperation among nations, and for social progress. With deep satisfaction we note the constant and ascending development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our communist parties, countries and peoples, reads the message. We highly value this friendship and cooperation and express the strong conviction that they will further develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interest of our two countries, the entire socialist community, and world peace and security.

DOYNOV-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR JAPAN

AU082005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] On 8 May a Bulgarian economic delegation led by Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, departed for Tokyo. The delegation will have talks with high Japanese officials and business circles' representatives on expanding the trade-economic relations between the two countries.

DOYNOV ATTENDS AWARD CEREMONY FOR SOVIET NUCLEAR SCIENTIST

AU082007 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] On 8 May [place not specified] Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, awarded academician Anatoliy Aleksandrov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences and director of the Igor Gorchakov Institute of Nuclear Energy, with the "Order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, first degree."

The world famous USSR scientist has been honored by the Bulgarian State Council on his great contribution to strengthening and developing the Bulgarian-USSR cooperation, and his merits in the area of nuclear research and nuclear power supply.

Ognyan Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended the ceremony.

CUBAN INTERIOR MINISTER'S DEPARTURE REPORTED

AU090938 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 May 79 p 4 AU

[Text] The delegation of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Cuba, headed by Sergio del Valle Jimenez, minister of the interior and member of the Politburo of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, left our country yesterday.

At Sofia airport the guests were cordially seen off by Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of the interior, by Col Gen Velko Palin, head of the BCP Central Committee Military Department, as well as by other high ranking officials and deputy ministers of the Ministry of Interior. Armando Soares, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban embassy in Sofia, was also present.

KOMSOMOL MEMBERS LEAVE FOR WORKSITES IN SOVIET UNION

AU090925 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] The first group of 300 young Komsomol building workers left on a special "friendship" train from the Sofia central railroad station tonight. They belong to a Komsomol group of 700 people, who will work on various projects in the cities of Gubkin and Staryy Oskol at the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.

Todor Kyurdzhiev, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, as well as high-ranking workers of the Komsomol Central Committee apparatus and representatives of the Ministry of Construction and Building Materials, saw the Komsomol group off at Sofia central railroad station.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO SOFIA SESSION OF IAU

AU081110 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Today at the Kliment Okhridski Sofia University Hall, the 35th session of the board of the International Association of Universities [IAU] began its work. Drazha Vulcheva, minister of national education and BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, read the following greetings message from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to the association's board members:

I am glad to have the opportunity to welcome in our hospitable capital Sofia you, the participants in the 35th session of the IAU board and through you all members of this association--the most representative organization of universities in the world.

We appraise very positively IAU activity which contributes substantially to strengthening cooperation among higher education establishments, the front of science and culture of all countries and the progress and well-being of all mankind on a broad democratic basis and without any political, national, racial or religious restrictions.

Today the role of the universities is becoming more and more noticeable in the cultural, economic and technical development of the countries. They are the forgers of highly qualified cadres who are determining future scientific and technological developments. The universities are entrusted with the noble mission of insuring that scientific knowledge and the values of civilization are placed in the service of the greatest humane ideal of our times--peace and understanding among all peoples in the world.

The Bulgarian people, who are preparing themselves to worthily celebrate the 1,300 anniversary of the founding of their state, have been aware since the dawn of their historic path of the role of letters and culture and they have created remarkable literary schools and mighty and unquenchable cultural centers in their time. The schools in great Preslav, Turnovo city and other centers of the old-Bulgarian culture, which were famous beyond Bulgaria's borders, contributed to the consolidation of the permanent ideas of equality of the peoples and languages as well as of the unlimited possibilities of each people, small or big, to create culture and to be energetic factors for interaction among the various cultures.

The foundation of Kliment Okhridski Sofia University at the end of the 19th century, our oldest higher educational establishment, which has played a major role in Bulgarian science and culture, is eloquent evidence of our people's cultural development and their constant striving for educational and cultural upsurge. Under the conditions of the people's regime, this university has developed and become a leading scientific, teaching and cultural center in our system of higher education.

Today our small country has 29 higher educational establishments with 11,000 teachers. Bulgaria is one of the leading countries in the world as regards the number of students per 100,000 inhabitants.

The Bulgarian universities are not only centers of learning for training highly qualified cadres for all spheres of life but they also are centers of creative humanism and of love and selflessness for the principles of peace and cooperation among the peoples.

In the rapid development of higher education in Bulgaria, the international ties of our higher educational establishments, which we as a state are comprehensively encouraging and generously assisting, occupy a major position.

I again congratulate you and express heartfelt wishes for fruitful work at your session and for further great successes in education and science in the name of understanding and peace among the peoples, in the name of the progress and happiness of the young generation.

INTERNAL TRADE MINISTER 'CLARIFIES' PRICE INCREASES

AU081924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] In a television interview on 8 May, Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, gave some clarifications related to increasing the price of eggs and declared that there will be no increase in the prices of other food articles.

STROUGAL CONGRATULATES BRITAIN'S NEW PRIME MINISTER

AU081236 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 7 May 79 p 7 AU

[Unsigned report in the column "The Day at Home": "Congratulatory"]

[Text] CSSR Premier L. Strougal has sent M. Thatcher, prime minister of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, a congratulatory telegram in connection with her taking up her function.

CHNOUPEK TALKS WITH ZAMBIAN COUNTERPART, ZAPU, ANC OFFICIALS

LD081918 Prague CTK in English 1802 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka (CETEKA correspondent)--Talks continued here today between the foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and Zambia, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Wilson Chakulya, who discussed in detail the development of relations between their countries and prospects for their promotion.

They were satisfied that these relations were developing on the principles of equality and mutual advantageousness, and concerned especially the political sphere, trade and scientific-technological cooperation. They voiced the conviction that all prerequisites existed for their further qualitatively higher development, as both sides have sufficient political will.

Minister Chnoupek informed his partner about the successes of the Czechoslovak people in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

Wilson Chakulya spoke about the situation Zambia, one of the "frontline states" which are constant targets of attacks and sabotage by racists because of their support for the national liberation movements in Africa, especially in Zimbabwe, Namibia and the South African Republic. Speaking about attempts to keep in power the minority regimes in southern Africa, he mentioned the latest example--the election farce in Rhodesia. The Zambian foreign minister appreciated in this connection the attitude of the socialist countries, their practical and moral support for the national liberation movement in southern Africa and independent development in Zambia.

Discussing cultural contacts between Czechoslovakia and Zambia, the two foreign ministers spoke in favour of their further development.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met today with deputy chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) chairman, and later with Oliver Tambo, acting chairman of the African National Congress of the South African Republic.

Both officials informed the Czechoslovak foreign minister about the situation in that part of Africa. They pointed at the untenable position of the racist regimes and their teaming with reactionary forces. They said, inter alia, that no attempts of the racists, and thus not even the election farce in Rhodesia, can halt development and prevent the African people from gaining independence also in the last bastions of racism and apartheid in southern Africa.

Minister Chnoupek reiterated that Czechoslovakia will never recognize the validity of the "Rhodesian elections" in harmony with Security Council resolutions. Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries will continue giving effective support to the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

HAMAN-LED CPCZ DELEGATION ATTENDS PCF CONGRESS

LD081854 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] A CPCZ delegation, led by Josef Haman, secretary of the party Central Committee, left by air for Paris today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party to attend its 23d congress.

The delegation was seen off at Ruzyne Airport in Prague by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and other leading workers of the party Central Committee.

VIETNAMESE YOUTH UNION DELEGATION LEAVES PRAGUE

LD082300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Union of Communist Youth left Prague for Budapest today.

The visit of the delegation to Czechoslovakia was of great importance to strengthening friendly relations between the youth of the two countries, says a communique issued here today. The communique was signed by head of the Vietnamese delegation DangQuoc Bao and Miloslav Dockal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth, before the Vietnamese guests left Prague for Budapest by train tonight.

In the communique the two delegations denounced the expansionist reactionary policy of the Chinese leadership and its aggression against Vietnam. Earlier today, the Vietnamese delegation inspected the West Bohemian [words indistinct] and the [name indistinct] glass factory.

REPORTAGE ON KEMPNY-LED CPCZ DELEGATION'S VISIT TO FRG

DKP Leaders' Meeting

AU032212 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 79 pp 1, 7 AU

["(KOV)"-signed Duesseldorf dispatch: "CPCZ Central Committee Delegation Conducts Negotiations in Duesseldorf"]

[Text] Duesseldorf--At the DPK's invitation, a CPCZ Central Committee delegation, led by Josef Kempny, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, arrived this Saturday [28 Apr] in the FRG; the delegation further consists of M. Stefanak, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee Department of International Politics, and F. Polak, secretary of the CPCZ's West Bohemian Regional Committee.

After a cordial welcome at the Duesseldorf airport, also attended by Jiri Goetz, Czechoslovak ambassador to Bonn, talks were opened in the DPK building; the participants for the German side were Herbert Mies, DPK chairman; DPK leadership members L. Mueller and G. Deumlich and the leadership's secretary, K.H. Schroeder.

Comrade Mies informed the guests about the domestic political situation in the FRG and about the activities of West German communists. He stressed the growing authority of the party, particularly among the young, which is particularly due to its consistent policy of defending the working people's rights and the battle against the discrimination of progressive-thinking people and against the enterpreneurs' arbitrariness. Comrade J. Kempny pointed out the tasks facing our society in the fullfillment of the 15th party congress conclusions.

The mutual CPCZ-DPK relations were also a topic in the negotiations, and in this context the significance of the fraternal parties' solidarity was stressed. Both delegations also devoted attention to the topical problems of the international workers and communist movement, as well as the developments in the world.

In the afternoon the CPCZ Central Committee delegation laid a bouquet of red carnations at the grave of Max Reimann, one of the leading representatives of the German workers movement.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 29 April on page 7 carries a CTK Duesseldorf dispatch reporting on the same event and stating, among other things: "In a cordial talk the CPCZ and DPK representatives informed each other about the work and tasks of their parties and about certain questions of the international communist and workers movement, and they exchanged opinions on various international questions. The CPCZ delegation informed the DPK representatives about the building of the developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

[At the negotiations both sides agreed on the need to consistently continue the battle for peace, detente, disarmament and social progress. In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the CPCZ and DPK representatives stressed that the unity of the communist movement is an important prerequisite for its further successes. In this context they condemned the hegemonist and expansionist policy of China's Maoist leadership, a policy threatening peace and social progress."]

Joint Statement

LD021308 Prague CTK in English 1134 GMT 2 May 79 LD

["Statement"--CTK headline]

[Text] Bonn (CETEKA correspondent)--In harmony with Czechoslovak-West German treaties and agreements, the Czechoslovak and the German Communist Parties favour further allround development of good relations between their countries based on peaceful coexistence and the conviction that this development corresponds and their people.

This is said in a joint statement issued here at the conclusion of the visit of a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee to West Germany, from April 24 to May 2, at the invitation of the German Communist Party leadership.

The statement condemned the activity of the so-called Landsmannschaften whose revanchist policy casts doubt on the existing treaties and tires to sow discord between the nations of the two countries.

The Czechoslovak and the German Communist Parties resolutely condemn the application of the statute of limitation to war crimes and demand a ban on all "SS" rallies and the dissolution of their traditional organizations, the statement said.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation again confirmed its solidarity with communists and other democrats affected by the Berufsverbot [ban on professions] for their conviction.

Both sides appreciated the significant progress achieved in international detente thanks to the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, communist and workers' parties and other progressive forces in the world. They stated that to achieve further detente, it is necessary to implement consistently the conclusions of the Helsinki conference in all spheres. They resolutely oppose the arms race provoked by the NATO countries and threatening peace and security.

Both sides expressed full support for the proposals included in the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and other peace proposals made by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the statement said.

The Czechoslovak and the German Communist Parties resolutely condemn the hegemonist and aggressive policy of the Maoist leadership and its teaming with the forces of imperialism and reaction, the joint statement of the two parties said.

They denounce the brutal attack against Socialist Vietnam. International security not only in Southeast Asia but all over the world requires a resolute struggle of all progressive and peace forces all over the world against the policy of the present Chinese leadership, oriented against peace, progress and freedom of nations, the statement said.

Both sides expressed full support for and solidarity with the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos in their efforts to defend their sovereignty, national independence and social progress.

They resolutely condemned the separate treaty between Israel and Egypt, aimed against the real interests of the Arab people, including the Egyptian Arab people. They again confirmed that a just settlement in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab lands and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Representatives of the two parties expressed solidarity with and active support for all nations struggling for independence, national and social liberation and social progress, the statement said.

The Czechoslovak and the German Comminist Parties fully support the efforts to expand the unity and cohesion of communist and workers' parties in the struggle for common aims, the two parties' statement said.

They condemned the campaigns and attacks of reaction against the countries of the socialist community, against the unity of the international communist and workers' movement.

Representatives of the two parties expressed their wish to further strengthen and expand the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and German Communist Parties aimed at strengthening the unity and cohesion of the whole international communist and workers movement. They signed a protocol on further cooperation between the two parties in the 1970-1980 period.

Representatives of the Czechoslovak Communist Party invited a delegation of the German Communist Party to visit Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted.

COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ELEMENTS UNCOVERED IN IRAN

AU081338 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 79 p 7 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz commentary in the column "Foreign Political Note": "Intrigues Against the Revolution"]

[Text] At the large funeral ceremony with which Tehran took leave of the insidiously assassinated important representative of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Ayatollah Morteza Motahhari (and not Hoseyn Ali Montazeri, as CTK reported for several days in succession in its newscasts), some anticommunist slogans also resounded. And this despite the fact that responsibility for the assassination was claimed by Furqan, the extreme rightwing organization whose members had previously murdered the first chief of General Staff of the newly formed Iran Army, Gen Qarani. The party of Iranian communists--the People's Party of Iran (Tudeh Party)--sharply condemned the assassination of Mottahari and stressed that the communists have nothing in common with terrorist methods; on the contrary, it appealed for the consolidation of the unity of all elements of the Iranian revolutionary forces.

All this is known; however, a shadow cast on the communists still suits the calculations of certain people in Iran and outside Iran. It is not difficult to ascertain who these people are. Last week, for instance, the Iranian Government authorities announced that a counterrevolutionary organisation had been uncovered in the country, which rallied about 2,000 people, many of whom were among the agents of the former shah's SAVAK security service. Apart from that, a large part of the Iranian bourgeoisie that teamed up with imperialist capital, and many important people of the not yet cleansed state apparatus, in ministries, the army or the police, still have not abandoned the plan to reverse the process of the national-liberation democratic revolution in the country and to maintain the old practices in a new form. The American CIA has not abandoned this plan, either; some time ago it sent so-called experts on Islamic affairs to Iran and immediately after that--according to the principle "thief cries: catch the thief!"--the Washington POST newspaper published a base, slanderous article without any concrete proof, typically entitled "Soviet Intrigues in Iran."

Intrigues? But what intrigues, and whose? Facts speak of intrigues against the revolutionary changes in Iran and against Iran's new foreign political anti-imperialist orientation of nonalinement, born as the result of internal political developments. This is how imperialism and the reaction would like to weaken the cohesion of the revolutionary national-democratic and patriotic forces in Iran, so it may find its footing again in the cracks of the conflicts between these forces and reenter Iran's life as the dominating force in the country.

ARMY CELEBRATES LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

AU081238 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 May 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On the Occasion of the Liberation Anniversary"]

[Excerpt] The CSSR Ministry of National Defense and the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army yesterday [5 May], organized a festive rally of the Czechoslovak People's Army members in Prague.

It was attended by E. Turzo, head of CPCZ Central Committee department; Army Gen M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; and members of his collegium. The guests also included Lt Gen M. Morozov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries attached to the Czechoslovak People's Army; and representatives of the command of the Central Group of Forces in the CSSR, headed by the group's commander, Col Gen D. Yazov, Col Y. Chelpanov, military and air attaches of the USSR Embassy in the CSSR, and other military and air attaches accredited to the representative offices of the socialist countries in the CSSR, were also present. Maj V, Remek, Czechoslovak cosmonaut, also sat on the honorary presidium. Col Gen A. Brabec, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Czechoslovak People's Army, spoke at the ceremony. The army members were then greeted by Col Gen D. Yazov.

SLOVAK INDUSTRY FIRST-QUARTER SHORTFALLS HIGHLIGHTED

AU081050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 May 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Plan Fulfillment"]

[Excerpts] Looking at the development of the Slovak Socialist Republic's [SSR] economy and the fulfillment of the state plan in the first quarter of 1979, we see that the shortfall in production still represents Kcs1.435 million. A total of 132 enterprises did not fulfill their planned tasks--104 of them by more than 2 percent. Regarding the plan fulfillment, the enterprises most lagging here are the ZTS Dubnica, VSZ Kosice, Tesla Orava of Nizna na Orave, ZTS Martin, Duslo Sala, the West Slovak cement and lime works of Tohoznik and other enterprises. On the other hand, the chemical and crude oil processing industries, the production of the gas industry, the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the railroad industries exceeded the planned rate of growth.

A total of 54 enterprises in the construction industry did not fulfill their plans in the first quarter. Twenty two enterprises of the SSR Construction Ministry, 2 enterprises of the SSR Ministry of Agriculture and Food, 1 enterprise of the road constructions enterprise and 2 enterprises of the Federal Ministry of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering are also included in the production shortfall amounting to Kcs249 million.

The national economy's supply of electric power has stabilized. The overfulfillment of the production plan by the power plants of the VHJ Slovak power engineering enterprises (by 14.2 percent), and in particular by the Jaslovske Bohunice power plant, has contributed to this. We badly miss those uncompleted and inoperative new production facilities which are still in the stage of capital investment projects although they should already be producing. This malaise shows much more markedly in our economic life precisely now when people in plants and enterprises have to work hard in order to make up for the missing production of the beginning of this year.

RUDE PRAVO: PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM NOT OBSOLETE

AU032207 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Apr 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Holiday of Us All"]

[Excerpt] Even though--due to the change of socioeconomic circumstances and the change of the political and social system in our fatherland--the nature of Labor Day was also changed, and it is no longer a militant demonstration for man's basic rights and a protest against exploitation as in the capitalist system, the day of 1 May nevertheless remains for us what it has been since its establishment: The proletariat's sharp weapon, a demonstration of its strength, unity and cohesion.

We revere May Day as the holiday of the international solidarity of the workers class and all working people, and we express by it our deep feelings or proletarian internationalism.

We know that on the very same day that we in our country and also the people in other socialist countries will be rejoicing over the results of common work, millions of people in many countries of the world will be marching and claiming their basic rights. They will be protesting against exploitation and unemployment, against discrimination. We are in solidarity with them in their struggle. Proletarian internationalism is no empty or "obsolete" term for us. It is made obsolete and unnecessary only by those who have recognized its force only too well and who, in the endeavor to weaken the internaticnal workers class by depriving it of this effective weapon, are vilifying it, casting doubts on it, or rejecting it as an old relic. But for us it is sacred, because we have grasped and recognized its force in our own battles and because we are aware of its life-giving force and action ability even in today's class-divided world in which it is impossible to set up against the organized, united actions of imperialism and capitalism any but an even more organized and unified force of the modern proletariat--the force of the international workers class and of other working people. That is why we will also unambiguously express the sentiments of proletarian internationalism in our May Day parades and rallies this year.

The characteristic feature of our May Day parades and rallies are the expression of fraternal friendship, firm alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which are a permanent component of our life and work, which are the substance of our socialist internationalism. We are aware that the strength of the entire community and of each country individually lies in the cohesion, unity and alliance of socialist countries and that the cooperation of socialist countries enables, to an unprecedented extent, the development of science, technology, economy and all other spheres of human activities.

The socialist and international idea is an idea which belongs inseparably to the existence of the socialist community and the value of which has been proved by practice, time and again.

This year we are experiencing particularly difficult times in fulfilling the tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. We must catch up with the production losses incurred at the beginning of the year, we must systematically cope with the negative impacts of the capitalist crisis on our economy and also--and why not state this emphatically also on the eve of the May Day holiday--we must cope with a number of difficulties and shortcomings of a subjective nature. For, although we rejoice over the results achieved and over the people's extraordinary initiative and their working heroism, and although we are celebrating, this does not mean that we are closing our eyes to the problems, shortcomings, disorders and other nuisances that are hindering our common task.

BRIEFS

SPRING FIELD CHORES--Only slightly less than one fifth of the planned 30,000 hectares of potatoes have so far been planted in the South Bohemian region. In the Sumava area the snowfalls toward the end of last week have slowed down the sowing of spring crops. The overabundant rainfall in the South Slovak region--50-70 milimeters of rain per square meter--have slowed down the sowing of grain corn and of corn for silage. About 50 percent of the acreage for grain corn, and slightly less than that of corn for silage --its total acreage is to be 70,000 hectares--have been sown so far in the West Slovak region. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 2 May 79 p 1 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONAL LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Leaders at Berlin Ceremony

LD08_800 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1140 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--To mark the 34th anniversary of the liberation from fascism by the Soviet Army, leading GDR officials laid wreaths in Berlin today in honor of the unforgotten victims of the glorious struggle. Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, Premier Willi Stoph, People's Chamber President Horst Sindermann, and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, the president of the National Council, the deputy chairmen of the State Council and chairmen of the parties united in the National Front, members of the Council of Ministers and of the People's Chamber Presidium paid tribute at the memorial to the Soviet heroes in Berlin-Treptow and at the memorial to the Polish soldiers and the German antifascists in Friedrichshain.

Also present were Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, the supreme commander of the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, Army Gen Yevgeniy Ivanovskiy, as well as Military Council member and head of the group's Political Administration, Col Gen Ivan Mednikov. Heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR, and military attaches, were also present.

Honecker, Hoffmann at Ceremony

LD090300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A ceremony given by the SED Central Committee, the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the GDR in the German State Opera in Berlin Tuesday marked the 34th anniversary of the liberation by the Soviet Army. Cordial applause greeted Erich Honecker, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, other members of the party and state leadership, and representatives of the USSR and its army. Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR national defense minister, delivered a speech. The ceremony opened with the USSR and GDR anthems. A cultural program by the state Ural people's choir rounded off the event and gave a dignified note to the proceedings.

GDR-SFRY ECONOMIC COMMITTEE COCHAIRMEN MEET IN BERLIN

LD081014 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Talks began in Berlin on Monday between Manfred Flegel, cochairman of the GDR-Yugoslav economic committee and vice chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council. The two men agreed that their countries' economic relations, governed by long-term contracts, are being successfully implemented and that conditions are favorable for realizing the 1976-1980 trade agreement to the extent agreed. The stability and continuity achieved in their economic relations are largely based on long term contracts on investment participation and industrial cooperation. Both sides regard the work of their planning, economic and foreign trade agencies in agreeing and drafting the plan for economic relations in the 1981-85 period as a key point in cooperation.

SED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PARIS FOR PCF CONGRESS

LD082202 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1845 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris (ADN correspondent)--A delegation of the SED Central Committee under Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Paris on Tuesday, 8 May to attend the 23d congress of the French Communist Party [PCF]. At Orly Airport, the delegation was cordially welcomed by Paul Laurent, Politburo member and secretary of the PCF. The 23d PCF Congress will be held from Wednesday to Sunday in the Paris industrial suburb of Saint-Ouen.

EGON KRENZ MEETS WITH DKP CHAIRMAN IN HAMBURG

LD070524 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Herbert Mies, chairman of the DKP, received for a cordial talk in Hamburg today the FDJ delegation that attended the Sixth Socialist German Workers' Youth [SDAJ] Congress. Herbert Mies briefed the delegation on the FRG communists' current struggle. The national congress of the SDAJ has reflected the activities for implementating the young generation's basic rights. Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, conveyed to the DKP chairman greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee. Egon Krenz spoke about the GDR youth's achievements in preparation for the republic's 30th anniversary.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS ON OFFICIAL TALKS IN WASHINGTON

AU081745 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Washington dispatch: "Official Consultations in the U.S. Capital: GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Conducted Talks With Politicians"]

[Text] Kurt Nier, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and James Goodby, deputy assistant secretary in the Department of State, met on Thursday and Friday [3 and 4 May] in Washington for consultations in which additional leading staff workers of the State Department also participated.

During his visit to the U.S. federal capital, Kurt Nier also met with Warren Christopher, deputy secretary of state. The two sides expressed their interest in using the existing opportunities for further developing bilateral relations between the GDR and the United States in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act. Further steps to expand the relations were agreed upon.

In an exchange of views on international problems Kurt Nier, in keeping with the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact member states, explained the GDR's attitude toward insuring peace, to the necessary continuation of the detente process as well as toward halting the arms race and disarmament.

In connection with the consultations, Dr Horst Grunert, GDR ambassador to the United States, and William F. Bolger, U.S. postmaster general, signed a parcel post agreement between the two states.

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE OPENS AT PARTY COLLEGE

AU071719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 79 p 1 AU

[Unattributed Berlin dispatch: "Karl Marx Days Opened at Party College: Theoretical Conference in the Spirit of the 30th GDR Anniversary"]

[Summary] "On Thursday [3 May] a 2-day scientific conference opened at the Karl Marx Party College of the SED's Central Committee on the theme: 'Our party program--a document of creative Marxism-Leninism, the foundation of the activity of the SED and its firm link with the masses. The conference is taking place within the annual Karl Marx days at this college and is devoted to the 30th anniversary of the GDR."

In her opening speech Rector Prof Hanna Wolf, member of the SED Central Committee, welcomed a delegation of the Bitterfeld chemical combine, members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee, members of the GDR Academy of Sciences as well as guests from the Social Sciences Academy at the CPSU Central Committee.

In the first main report Prof Dr Wolfgang Schneider, prorector of the party college, described the SED program as the party's scientific strategy for fashioning the developed socialist society and establishing basic prerequisites for the gradual transition to communism. Dr Hans Lohmann, production director of the Bitterfeld combine, described how the socialist revolution in the GDR has shaped and is still shaping the new appearance of the GDR workers class.

End of Conference

LD042222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2029 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The interaction between economic growth, social progress and further consolidating socialist awareness of the working people was the theme at a 2-day scientific conference at the Karl Marx Party College of the SED Central Committee that ended on Friday. The discussion took up the theme of the speeches on the first day of the conference which illustrated the realism of the SED's program and the great progress made in their implementation.

Speaking in the discussions, Dr Herbert Krolikowski, GDR deputy foreign minister, stated: "The essence of socialist foreign policy was and always is an active policy for peace." The socialist foreign policy of the GDR was being put into effect within the community of socialist states and was organically integrated in the worldwide revolutionary process he stressed.

In her concluding address, to the roughly 200 participants, Rector Prof Hanna Wolf stressed the militant nature of the Marxist-Leninist ideology and the resulting great demands on the SED's political-ideological work.

She cited facts like the acquittals in the Majdanem trial and the threatening legal developments to illustrate the imperialist character of the FRG and its aggressive policy.

As a sovereign state the GDR would never allow the FRG to interfere in its internal affairs, the rector of the party college stressed.

GENERAL KESSLER ADDRESSES SED OFFICIALS, TROOPS

LD071516 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] A 2-week friendship flight by brothers in arms begain on GDR territory today to mark the 30th anniversary. Fighter planes from four armies of the socialist countries will visit formations of the National People's Army Air Force and factories. Col Gen Heinz Kessler, chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, reaffirmed the need for the constant fulfillment of the military tasks to increase the defense capability of the GDR. The important thing was to muster the experience and individual initiatives of all communists. Colonel General Kessler was addressing a meeting of SED officials in the National People's Army, the border troops and civil defense, held in Berlin today and attended by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, defense minister.

NAUMANN DISCUSSES ROLE OF ARTS AT BERLIN SED BEZIRK MEETING

AU041430 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 3 May 79 p 3 AU

[From the speech of Konrad Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED Bezirk leadership at the third session of the bezirk leadership on 1 May]

[Excerpt] Konrad Naumann stressed: Both the 10th session of the Central Committee and our report to the Politburo underscore that the collective responsibility of the party organizations for the intellectual-cultural life in our capital must continue to grow.

This means not only that the intellectual problems of our era, the questions of culture, arts and literature belong on the agenda of every party leadership, it also means that we must correctly understand and apply the time-tested alliance policy of our party with the intelligentsia, and particularly with the artistic intelligentsia, at all levels, in every state organ, and in every social organization and institution.

Undoubtedly we have achieved a great deal in this field. This is manifested by the great number of works of art of all kinds and genres, by the good climate for arts and culture and the substantial improvement of the material and social working conditions for nearly all artists. In all these fields we will continue to do all we can, in line with the decisions of the ninth party congress and our 18th Bezirk Delegates Conference, to promote the development of a greatly varied demand for works of art satisfying many interests. The central issue remains the ideological influence on the creative artists as alliance partners of the workers class in implementing the aims of our party program. As has been decided by the ninth party congress, we must correctly utilize everywhere the high ideological effectiveness of socialist culture and arts in the class struggles of our day.

Culture and the arts should also help in the future to provide the spiritual arms for revolutionary actions in production and in all spheres of social life for strengthening real socialism and for the struggle with the bourgeois imperialist ideology in all its varieties. They should help convey to the working people our historically founded optimism as an attitude of life and awareness of life, deepen their insight into the historical laws of social progress and thus offensively counter all attempts to spread pessimism and indifference, feelings of powerlessness and seclusion from the world.

The arts and cultural workers stand right in the focus of the great intellectual class struggle faithfully at the side of the workers class. Their contribution to real socialism carries a lot of weight in the struggle against the forces of the fascist past, the cold war and the arms race in our day. Much weight is carried by those works of art which convincingly depict our socialist life, and in so doing orient themselves on realizable ideals as laid down in our party program for the gradual transition to communism. And those works also carry weight which directly or indirectly devote themselves to unmasking imperialism, its mendacity and demagogy. Hence we wish to have also in the future many books, works of pictorial art or plays which help us enjoy ourselves and wage the ideological offensive for the actually existing socialism--against imperialism.

We proceed from the premise that it is part of the inalienable task of a revolutionary party to represent its spiritual program everywhere in an aggressive comradely and understandable way.

DRESDEN BEZIRK MEETING WITH CHURCH OFFICIALS

AU071830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Dresden dispatch: "Exchange of Ideas With Church Officials"]

[Text] On 3 May the National Front Dresden Bezirk Committee invited church officials to the city hall for an exchange of ideas on the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR and for the elections to the local representations. The proven equal collaboration of Christians in the GDR was underscored in the vivid discussion.

"It is a great pleasure for me that as a Christian I am also able to collaborate in our socialist state and that our participation is in demand," stated Parson Reiner Melzer from Baerenstein. He is a candidate for the municipal assembly. To him this is a consistent step which results from the 30 years of successful development of the GDR. "Thus our commitment to the preservation of peace, to the socialist society and to a good life together is an assignment for us Christians that derives from all this." Parson Melzer is one of the more than 1,000 Christians who are candidates for election on 20 May in Dresden Bezirk.

BRIEFS

CROP PLANTING REPORTS--A concentrated employment of technical equipment and shift work now typify the work of plant producers in the fields. They had sown sugar beets on 148,185 hectares by 3 May, thus 55.9 percent of the planned area has been sown. In the planting of outdoor vegetables the second half of the campaign was started and 47.1 percent of the potatoes have already been planted. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 May 79 p 2 AU]

SHIPPING LINE TO ANGOLA--The GDR cargo ship Frederic Joliot-Curie arrived in the sea port of Luanda with a load of mixed cargo at the weekend. With the arrival of the 7,000 dwt freighter the Deutfracht GDR Maritime Shipping Company has opened its new cargo line to the People's Republic of Angola. The opening of a regular shipping service between the ports of the two countries was agreed upon late last year. As Deutfracht representative Juergen Staude stressed, the new Deutfracht line serves the further development and deepening of cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 May 79 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON TODOROV-LED BCP DELEGATION'S VISIT

Lazar Meeting

AU071440 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 7 May 79 AU

[Text] Immediately after his arrival in Budapest, Stanko Todorov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, visited his host, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The two government leaders had a cordial and friendly talk.

Afterwards official talks between Stanko Todorov and Gyorgy Lazar began at the building of the Hungarian Parliament. The government leaders of the two countries briefed each other on the implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP and 11th MSZMP Congresses. They found with satisfaction that the relations between the two countries are successfully developing on the solid basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The two chairmen of the Councils of Ministers stressed that the meetings between the two countries' leaders--Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, have great significance in strengthening the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and MSZMP, and between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples.

Special attention was paid to the preparations for this year's visit to Bulgaria by the Hungarian party-state delegation led by Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP Central Committee first secretary.

Comrade Stanko Todorov and Gyorgy Lazar discussed the possibilities of strengthening the comprehensive relations between the two countries and developing cooperation and production sharing. Basic issues pertaining to the long term development of cooperation in science and technology were also discussed.

The leaders of the two countries' Councils of Ministers exchanged opinions on some topical issues of international relations.

The talks took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, with full unity of thought on all questions discussed.

Lazar Dinner

LD081300 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 7 (MTI)--Stanko Todorov and and members of his party, who are staying on a visit in Hungary, in the company of Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food, Istvan Roska and Jeno Sebestyen, paid a visit to a cooperative farm on Monday afternoon.

In the evening Gyorgy Lazar gave a dinner in Stanko Todorov's honour in the Hunting Hall of parliament. Present at the dinner were the members of the suite to the Bulgarian head of government. The dinner was attended also by Jozsef Marjai, Pal Romany, Vilmos Saghy, minister for internal trade, Pal Simon, Pal Racz, Jozsef Varga and several other leading representatives of the political and economic life. At the dinner marked by a cordial and friendly atmosphere toasts were given by Gyorgy Lazar and Stanko Todorov.

Memorandum on Joint Talks

LD081302 Budapest MTI in English 1117 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Stanko Todorov, prime minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed a memorandum about the Hungarian-Bulgarian talks at the parliament building on Tuesday morning. Following this, Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, received Bulgarian Prime Minister Stanko Todorov, who is currently in Budapest on a friendly visit. The meeting took place in the Nandorfehervar Hall of the parliament building.

Conclusion of Talks

AU081515 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (BTA correspondent)--The talks between the chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, Mr Stanko Todorov, and the chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, Mr Gyorgy Lazar, ended today with the signing of a memorandum. In it are outlined specific measures for the further development of economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperation between the two countries.

A joint communique was also approved. The president of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mr Pal Losonczi, today received Mr Stanko Todorov. The meeting passed off in a cordial and comradely spirit.

Today Mr Todorov met Mr Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, and had a friendly conversation with him. The high Bulgarian guest and the officials who accompanied him today toured Budapest and visited some of its places of interest.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PUJA'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

LD281714 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

["Frigyes Puja-Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI)--Following an invitation from Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Foreign Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic Frigyes Puja paid an official visit to Romania on April 26 and 27. The Hungarian foreign minister was received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The foreign ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic carried on talks on Hungarian-Romanian relations and on certain timely international issues. The two foreign ministers reviewed the execution of the agreements reached by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, during their meeting in June, 1977, as well as some questions of further developing the two countries' relations.

The foreign ministers established that there were results in the two countries' relations, and agreed that there were possibilities to broadening cooperation. In the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance agreement between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic, the sides should seek fuller exploitation of the cooperation possibilities in order to fully execute the stipulations laid down in the joint communique signed by the two countries' top leaders in June, 1977, and in the pro memoria adopted simultaneously, to deepen the friendship of the two peoples building socialism.

Frigyes Puja invited Stefan Andrei for an official, friendly visit to Hungary, which invitation the Romanian foreign minister accepted with thanks.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PUJA'S VISIT TO CSSR

LD261320 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI)--Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic between April 23 and 25, meeting on invitation from Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The joint communique about the meeting points out that Frigyes Puja was received during his stay by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the republic, and by Lubomir Strougal, head of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. The talks took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

At their discussions the foreign ministers called the dynamic growth in bilateral cooperation positive and the prospects of further expanding cooperation between the two countries promising. They also exchanged views on timely international issues.

When discussing timely international questions the two ministers laid special weight on execution of the resolutions adopted at the November 23, 1978 Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Treaty members' Political Consultative body. They established that further efforts are needed to make the process of detente lasting and irreversible, and to create the solid foundations of mutually beneficial cooperation between the states.

During their exchange of views about the European situation the parties emphasized the importance of further strengthening European security and deepening cooperation in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act.

The foreign ministers discussed in detail questions related with the preparation of the 1980 Mardrid conference of the signatories to the Helsinki Final Act. On their part the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Hungarian People's Republic will do their utmost to make the Madrid meeting a constructive one that helps implementation of the Final Act stipulations.

The sides agreed that political detente must be completed with effective measures also in the military sphere. They expressed determination not to spare efforts so that the talks shall take a decisive turn in the direction of concrete disarmament measures. They voiced conviction that early and successful completion of the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic arms and signing of SALT 2 would be of great importance also from this point of view. The parties stressed that stopping the production of all kinds of nuclear weaponry and gradual reduction of the existing stocks down to their full elimination were of primary import.

The foreign ministers emphasized that progress should be made at the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and troops in central Europe. They underlined the significance of the socialist countries' July 1978 proposals which offered realistic basis to the elaboration of mutually acceptable measures.

The discussants spoke highly about the victory the heroic Vietnamese people won in driving back the punitive aggression launched by the representatives of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. They firmly demanded that China immediately withdraw all its troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and respect the territorial integrity of both Vietnam and Laos. They offered full support to the Cambodian People's Republic, and condemned the attempts of the Beijing management and of imperialism to interfere into Cambodia's internal affairs. The foreign ministers voiced deep concern about the latest developments in the Middle East. In their view the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace deals are contrary to the interests of the Arab peoples as well as to the relative UN resolutions, they have only aggravated the situation in the region and increase the risk of new conflicts.

The parties stressed repeatedly that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be ensured through complex settlement of all the major outstanding problems in the region with the involvement of all the affected parties, the Palestine Liberation Organization included. They offered their sincere solidarity and full support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for self-rule and for the establishment of an independent state of their own. The foreign ministers condemned the aggressive actions of Israel against Lebanon's unity, independence and territorial integrity.

The sides underlined the importance of the Havana conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in the near future, from the point of view of the unity of the non-aligned movement, of further strengthening cooperation and promoting the struggle for peace, progress, national independence and against imperialism and colonialism.

The talks of the foreign ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic took place in a traditionally friendly, and comradely atmosphere. There was a full identity of views on all the issues discussed, the communique stresses. Frigyes Puja invited Bohuslav Chnoupek for a visit to Hungary.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FILIPOV-HAVASI TALKS

LD281205 Budapest MTI in English 1028 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 27 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee Grisha Filipov, member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Political Committee and member of the CC, paid a visit to Hungary between April 24 and 27. During his stay he was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP CC.

A communique issued about the talks Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, carried on with Grisha Filipov states that the parties established with satisfaction at the cordial and comradely meetings that cooperation of the two parties in the spirit of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism largely contributed to strengthening the versatile relations between the two countries, and to deepening the friendship of the Hungarian and the Bulgarian peoples. Grisha Filipov left Budapest on Friday.

MSZMP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRENCH COMMUNIST CONGRESS

LD081314 Budapest MTI in English 1116 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, May 8 (MTI)--Following an invitation from the French Communist Party, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party headed by Miklos Ovari, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, left Tuesday for Paris to attend the 23rd congress of the FCP. The delegation also includes Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the HSWP.

TIHANY THEORETICAL CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

AU081030 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 May 79 p 3 AU

[Peter Vajda article: "The Communists and Democracy"]

[Text] The problem of democracy is an issue that has been preoccupying the communists from the very beginning. "Every previous movement," Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Communist Manifesto," "has been a movement of minorities or a movement pursued in the interests of minorities. The proletarian movement is an independent movement of the vast majority in the interests of the vast majority." From the beginning, the communist movement has inscribed the ideas of true democracy on its banner and today this movement has a greater opportunity than ever before to use these ideas in the service of the cause of the workers class and the working people. In this sentence one can essentially summarize the message of the conference staged recently [25-27 April] in Tihany by the editorial board of PEACE AND SOCIALISM, with the participation of representatives of 39 communist and workers parties.

The Experience of the Socialist Countries

Moreover, not only have the conference patricipants made their conclusion about the aforementioned opportunity, but they went even further by establishing that there is a need to take advantage of it, since the slogan of democracy is being increasingly employed against the workers class and its party and the bourgeoisie is making unprecedented efforts to make its own system of values accepted and established. This is experienced particularly on the plane of the immensely concentrated mass information media, which is making methodical attempts to ram the socialist system's "anti-democratic nature" and the idea that the communist parties "endanger democracy" into the awareness of millions of people.

In the period of this intensified ideological struggle, one factor that makes an analysis of aspects of democracy particularly topical is related to all the new features that have been brought about by the experience of the socialist countries. One of these new factors has emerged with regard to paths of the socialist revolution. The period following World War II has reaffirmed the correctness of Lenin's words, who established as early as in 1916: "Every nation will arrive at socialism, this is inevitable; However, they will not arrive at it in a completely identical way, each will impart a characteristic feature to one form of democracy or antoher, to this or that species of the dictatorship of the proletariat, or to one rate of socialist transformation in various areas of social life or another." The experience of the European people's democracies--as well as that of Cuba, Vietnam or the DPRK--has verified the correctness of this in different forms. The expansion of the multi-hued forms of transition has been inseparably linked to the change of the international balance of power, the upswing of the world revolutionary process and the acceleration of the disintegration of the colonial system.

No matter how a socialist transformation took place, it has been reaffirmed that the accomplishment of a socialist revolution imparts a new meaning to democracy, since unprecedented possibilities are opened up through the power of the workers class and its allies, the socialization of the means of production and the enforcement of the principles of social justice. Through the accomplishment of a socialist revolution, democracy transcends the previous limits and becomes an integral part of all areas of life, including the political, economic and intellectual spheres.

As early as in 1919, during the civil war, Lenin foresaw and stated in a letter to the Hungarian workers that "force is not the only essential feature of a dictatorship of the proletariat and its essential feature is not primarily force." The current development of the socialist states shows that their oppressive functions, which are vital at the beginning, gradually diminish, that the development of socialist democracy is the main direction of their progress and that with the development of socialist construction they develop into an all-people's state.

It is obviously connected with this line of development that the representatives of several fraternal parties operating in nonsocialist countries spoke with appreciation of the international significance of the development of socialist democracy at the Tihany meeting. They stressed that we have come to the threshold of an era where new strata may arrive at the realization that the consummation of democracy is inconceivable without socialism, that socialism is the system that makes the development of a new dimension of democracy possible.

Increasing interest in the experience of the system of institutions of socialist democracy to date is not altered by the fact that the development of this system of institutions is by no means complete and that the continued expansion of its content will be the result of a lengthy historical process. This interest was manifest also in the manner in which the experiences of the socialist countries was received in Tihany. Such attention was paid also to the Hungarian experiences, the development of a political system that is capable of insuring in everyday practice the prevalence of the interests of the working classes and strata and individual working people and their rights defined in the constitution and the laws and one that thus continues to develop and grow richer.

The Protectors of Rights

It is not only the accumulation of the experiences of socialist democracy that necessitates an examination in depth of aspects of democracy in principle. This is indicated also by recent tasks with which life confronts our fraternal parties operating in capitalist countries and their representation of the interests of the workers class. For one thing, in many countries, the bourgeoisie and its most aggressive circles endanger the people's fundamental democratic rights, everything they have achieved through hard sacrifice. This is the case in many Latin American countries, where, as in Chile, international monopoly capital activates its own Pinochets. "In most Latin American countries and the Carribean area," said the delegate of the Argentinian communists, "the choice on the agenda is not one between socialist and bourgeois democracy, but between democracy and extreme reaction. That is why the communist lead the struggle in all these countries against imperialism and its accomplices, against those who encroach on civil rights of freedom.

In certain respects, apart from some differences, the situation in other countries is also reminiscent of this. In Portugal, the reaction intends to prepare a general offensive against the fundamental achievements of the antifascist revolution by a further development of its attack against the democratic land reform. However, the forces that intend to limit important democratic rights are very influential even in the most democratic middle-class societies.

For example, in England, the home of middle-class democracy, the program of the Conservatives is aimed at a fundamental curtailment of the trade unions' means of representing the workers' interests. Under such circumstances, it has been shown again and again that it is the communists who are in the vanguard of the struggle for the protection of democratic rights and achievements.

In several countries, democratic achievements insure more favorable prerequisites for creating a socialist society. In these countries, the fraternal parties seek their path in the interests of social development according to their countries' historical past and social conditions, striving to employ the scope and system of institutions of the struggle that have developed thus far, making use of their presence in parliament and local government while, at the same time, strengthening the extensive class alliance and mass acts, forms of the struggle outside the parliament, as well.

These fraternal parties clearly also realize that very many questions pertaining to tomorrow--on which views sometimes differ even among the individual parties--are awaiting answers which, in the last analysis, only life, only revolutionary practice, can provide. One such question is how far certain elements of the bourgeois democratic political structure should be utilized in the process of social transformation. Another such question is how far socialist reforms can pave the way for a radical antimonopoly transformation and yet another is the question as to what particular phases of the peaceful path leading to socialism there are and what alinements of forces prevail in these phases. The fact that exact answers cannot as yet be provided to these questions cannot obscure the great political significance of comradely debate in the clarification of important theoretical issues. And a debate cannot, by any means, make one lose sight of that fact about which accord prevails: That it is the intention of the communists to attain all the objectives of the workers class--including the attainment of power--by peaceful means, if possible through political methods.

And, as was stressed by the representatives of the West European parties, which have grown into a great organized force, their faith in there being a better possibility for a peaceful transition today than yesterday is based, not least, on the fact that the existence and activity, above all, of the Soviet Union and of the community of the socialist countries have changed the international balance of power.

Integrally linked with this is the thought that, no matter how the socialist revolution of a country is enacted, its fate is affected to a considerable degree by international conditions and circumstances. The maintenance of peaceful international conditions is a basic interest of the revolutionary forces, so that social transformation should be accomplished in relatively the most favorable situation and so that forces opposing progress should have the least possible opportunity to export counterrevolution and to interfere openly and intervene. That is why it is important to unmask militarism in the spirit in which it was done by the communist and workers parties at their 1976 Berlin conference and why coordinated acts in this direction are important.

Against Militarism

To be sure, militarism amasses means for warfare on an increasingly high scale and increases the danger of war; instead of resolving the disputed issues arising in relations between countries by peaceful and democratic means, it always presses first for the use of force. [paragraph continues]

And, by establishing a false awareness of being threatened, not only does it foment war hysteria, but becomes an instrument of political campaigns against domestic democratic forces as well. Today, NATO, with its supranational apparatus, constitutes the cardinal element of the organized machinery of militarism in West Europe. By virtue of its composition and traditions--as well as through its relations, which bind it to the most reactionary political organizations of two continents--it tenaciously opposes the process of detente. In addition to its stimulation of the arms race, this organization is intended to serve as a means of intrusion by intervention in the event progressive forces strike a decisive blow at the positions of international monopoly capital and imperialism.

It is difficult to overestimate the significance of the joint theoretical consultations of the communist and workers parties. The world communist movement does not have a center today; all fraternal parties elaborate their tactics and strategy on an equal footing and independently. However, this--as Janos Kadar noted at the Berlin Conference of the European Communist and Workers Parties--makes the joint theoretical utilization of practical experiences assembled on national scales particularly significant. In this way--through comparing and coordinating collective experiences and drawing general theoretical conclusions from them--does our scientific outlook, which is not merely a collection of theses or a closed doctrine, continue to develop. Through its high-standard and creative debate, the Tihany conference, at which important theoretical aspects of the revolution and democracy were discussed, served this end.

HAVASI TOURS HEVES COUNTY PRODUCTION PLANTS

LD082315 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, was briefed about the progress of copper ore research at Recsk in Heves County. Earlier, he visited the (Toresz) mine at Visonta. In the afternoon he visited the Rakoczi producer cooperative of Heves and presented the leaders of the joint farm with the title of "outstanding." The producer cooperative, which farms over 6,000 hectares, has become "outstanding" for the sixth time.

BRIEFS

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Budapest, May 2, MTI--'Ali Mohammad Afshar, former ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Iran, has left Hungary for good. [Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 3 May 79 LD]

EDUCATIONAL DELEGATION TO LIBYA--A Hungarian educational delegation led by Secretary of State Janos Gosztonyi has gone to Libya at the invitation of the secretary of state for educational affairs of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 May 79 p 8 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ZBOWID SESSION

LD082213 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Excerpt] A meeting of exservicemen and members of the newly elected authorities of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy--ZBOWID--has held at the Palace of the Council of Ministers on the eve of the 34th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The meeting was attended by many former participants of the struggles for the liberty and democracy, former prisoners of the Hitlerite concentration camps and also representatives of the foreign delegations which took part in the deliberations of the sixth ZBOWID Congress.

Leaders in Attendance

LD081314 [Editorial Report LD] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1700 GMT on 7 May reports that among those present on the first day of deliberations at the Sixth Congress of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy were:

"Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and members and candidate members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee Edward Babiuch, Zdzislaw Grudzien, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Wojciech Jaruzelski, Stanislaw Kania, Jozef Kepa, Stanislaw Kowalczyk, Wladyslaw Kruczek, Stefan Olszowski, Jan Szydlak, Jozef Tejchma, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Taduesz Wrzaszczyk, Ryszard Frelek, Alojzy Karkoszka, Jozef Pinkowski, Andrezej Werblan, Zdzislaw Zandarowski, Czislaw Kurowski, and Zbigniew Zielinski.

"Also present were Stansilaw Guchwa, chairman of the Supreme Committee of the United Peasant Party; Tadeusz Mlynczak, chairman of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party; members of the Council of State and the government and representatives of trade union, social and youth organizations. Taking their places in the hall were the joint-founders of the Polish People's Army, including Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski and General Zygmunt Berling. Representatives of fraternal combatant unions--the Union of War Invalids and the Union of (?Blinded) Soldiers of the Polish People's Republic--arrived. A cordial welcome was given to a delegation of veterans of the Soviet Army, the main force of the anti-Hitler coalition, to representatives of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans with its chairman, Army Gen Pavel Batov, outstanding commander, twice hero of the Soviet Union and honorary citizen of Gdansk and Szczecin. Taking part in the congress were representatives of International Combatants' unions and federations, including Alix Lhote, secretary general of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters, and representatives of the World Federation of Excombatants and the International Confederation of Former Prionsers of War. There were delegation of combatant and antifascist organizations from the fraternal socialist countries of Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Mongolia, the GDR, Romania, Hungary and Vietnam. Also in the hall were representatives of combatant and antifascist unions, federations and national associations which arrived from Algeria, Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the FRG and Italy as well as Polish emigre representatives from organizations in Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, the FRG and Sweden."

Gierek Address

AU091316 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 May 79 p 3 AU

[Speech by Edward Gierek on 7 May at Congress of Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy in Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, dear friends:

It is with sincere emotion that I speak to you, representatives of the many hundred thousand-strong ranks of veterans, fighters for the freedom and independence of Poland, for its secure borders and for a new just social order in the fatherland. There are among you activists of the Polish and international workers' movement: Insurgents of Wielkopolska and Silesia. There are members of the Dabrowski brigades soldiers of the tragic September. There are participants in various currents of the underground struggle against the occupying force in Poland and abroad, in the Warsaw uprising, prisoners of Nazi concentration camps, soldiers of the Polish Armed Forces in the West. There are soldiers of the Polish People's Army, who, together with their Soviet brothers, liberated the fatherland. I warmly welcome and greet you all, surrounded by general respect and deep gratitude of the whole nation, united by love for Poland and by work for it, devoted to the cause of its further development and the upbringing of the younger generations. [applause]

Esteemed gathering, we are deliberating on the eve of the anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany. You were the joint makers of that victory. It was the fruit of your struggle and spilt blood, it was on your initiative that we made victory day a national holiday. I think, dear comrades and friends, that we are a special generation. In the fates of our generation, as in a mirror, were reflected the complicated, tragic and, at the same time, crucial events which make the last 60 years an exceptional period in the more than 1,000 years of our fatherland's history.

We are not merely the subjects of history, passive witnesses of the course of history, we took part in it, always on the side of freedom and justice against force and crime. For the good of our people, our fatherland and all humanity. When our generation entered life, Poland after 123 years of thralldom regained independence. This was a historic crowning achievement of the relentless struggle for liberation by generations of Poles, achieved because of new conditions, created primarily by the victory of the October Revolution.

We were participants in the heroic, relentless struggle against German Fascism, which lasted more than 5 years and which ended with the participation of the Polish soldiers at the side of the victorious Soviet Army in the storming of Berlin.

We built anew the national existence of our fatherland. We raised it from the ruins and rubble; we brought it into the main stream of historic progress; we insured it all-round development. All this in the lifetime of one generation is an exceptionally great achievement.

When we reflect on the hard years of struggle against Nazism, memories return of our comrades-in-arms, people nearest to us, who gave their lives for victory, for our life today in peace, for the joyful childhood and happy youth of our children and grandchildren. Remembrance of the fallen is and will remain in the fatherland a holiday for all time. [applause]

Dear friends, remembering that historic day when on the ruins of the Reichstag the Soviet flag was raised, and the Polish flag on the Prussian Siegessaeule, we have the right to be proud of our part in the victory; we have the right to be proud of all we have done to take advantage of the chance opened up for Poland by that victory. With feelings of this kind we will soon be celebrating the 35th anniversary of the people's fatherland, summing up the great achievements of the nation and defining the tasks facing us. In September the 40th anniversary of the Nazi invasion of Poland falls; the anniversary of the world war unleashed by the Third Reich--a war whose memory is still vivid, a vivid warning to Europe and all humanity.

These three events--the tragic beginning of the World War II, its victorious finale and the rebirth of an independent Poland in a new socialist form of government and new territorial form, are turning points in our history. The deepest experiences and the most important conclusions, which have become the foundation of the contemporary Polish raison d'etat and the inviolable canon of Polish political thought, have emerged from these events.

In the life of states and nations there is no issue more important than security. It is the cornerstone of their existence. All our experience teaches that the strongest basis of national security is internal strength, whose main determining factors are a progressive social system, a high standard of economic and cultural development, a system of alliances in accordance with the country's interests, which gives the state lasting international support.

We have been building persistently and consistently both these foundations of national security throughout the past 35-year period. Even during the war years we made a historic turn toward an alliance with the Soviet Union, the great socialist power, which made a decisive contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany and defined the political conditions of that victory, and which today is the leading world power in the service of peace and progress. Only because of the stand of the Soviet Union, only because of the policy whose expression was the treaty of alliance and mutual aid of April 1945, could Poland's most keen interests be taken into consideration in the peace settlements--final in their nature--of the Potsdam Conference.

They include the border recovered by Poland on the Odra and Nysa Luzycka and the decision of the great powers on the resettlement of the German population. The Polish-Soviet brotherhood-in-arms and political alliance, born out of the war against German Fascism, has been extended in peacetime by an allround and close cooperation in all sectors. Forming one of the most important bases of the peaceful order in Europe, this alliance and work have decisive significance for the further strengthening of Poland's position in Europe and the world.

With our whole heart we extended support in the creation of a German state of workers and peasants: the GDR, our friend and ally. We have developed close cooperation with our southern neighbour, Czechoslovakia, and with all socialist countries. In the strengthening of the unity of the community of socialist states we see an essential premise of international detente and peaceful cooperation.

Consistently implementing a policy of peaceful coexistence, paving the way to the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, we concluded in December 1970 a treaty on the normalization of relations with the FRG. Its basis confirmed in article 1 the final nature of the western border of Poland fixed at the Potsdam Conference. Only on this foundation was the change occurring in the nature of relations between our states and societies possible.

We cannot, however, fail to perceive that there are still people in the FRG who question the political and territorial consequences of World War II and oppose detente in Europe and would like to return to attempts to practice a policy from a position of strength as regards the socialist states. We are watchful of these tendencies, perfecting our defense capability. We simultaneously meet half way all constructive undertakings aimed at building a peaceful future. After the war we undertook the work of raising our fatherland from ruins. Our hopes concentrated in one slogan: No more war. This remains unchanged as the main aim in the foreign policy of Poland--a policy based on the fundamental principles of the Leninist assumptions for the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems and the recognition of the inviolability of the existing political and territorial order in Europe. These principles found their confirmation in the Final Act of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation. Never before has Europe known such a long period of peace. To the historic work of building a lasting peace our nation has made and is making a great contribution. Successive generations of soldiers are serving it effectively.

Dear colleagues, just as patriotism in wartime was the limitless self-sacrifice in the struggle for freedom, in peacetime patriotism is self-sacrificing work and devotion to the cause of the success of the fatherland, and the strengthening and development of the socialist state, which is the highest good of the nation.

We have undertaken in the first 25-year period of People's Poland a work of unusual dimensions. At the instance of our party and the forces gathered round it in the Front of National Unity, by hard work and at the cost of great toil and self-denial by all society, we not only removed the terrible destruction of war but we built a modern, socialist state; we expanded industry and agriculture, education and culture; we insured Poland a high place among the industrialized countries of the world; we made profound transformations in all spheres of the nation's life. The implementation of the resolutions of the sixth and seventh congresses of our party contributed particularly much to Poland's development, to the modernization of the economy and improvement in the living conditions of the nation. We undertook and solved in the seventies many important problems. We were guided by deep concern for the situation of families, women, children and young people; elderly people, combatants and veterans of labor. In all our activity the overriding aim was and remains the security and success of our nation. Economic development is only an instrument serving that aim, yet the most important instrument. Only by constant increase in material strength can we bring into force the basic principle of socialism: The striving to implement social justice to improve the standard of living of working people. A higher standard of living conditions can only be achieved by a higher quality of work. We do not consider that we have achieved everything already which is necessary and possible to achieve. On the contrary, we stress that we must constantly press forward; we inherited backwardness which was not easy to overcome, and in some areas we are still wrestling with its consequences. For this reason too we must incessantly streamline the organization of work, and deepen diligence and a sense of responsibility for a full use of the great economic potential of our country, which is our common pride and our common achievement.

We intend to hold a congress of our party at the beginning of the coming year. It will map out the strategy for the social and economic development of Poland for the eighties. It is my deepest conviction that the strategy will continue the great work which we are implementing now. There is no other alternative for Poland. [applause]

It is us, former soldiers, who know best that victories are achieved by overcoming the difficulties and that the strength of the community lies in its attitudes, in its ability to face difficulties, in the stubborn overcoming of problems. [paragraph continues]

There is a beautiful word which describes the attitude which was typical of our generation in the days of struggle--it is the word, "service". This word has not lost its value or meaning. Today, every work bench means service to the fatherland and the nation. There is no other way of serving Poland, no way other than the conscientious performance, by each citizen and at every post, of one's duties. There is no way other than the joint selfless effort of all Poles. [applause]

You, dear comrades in arms, who in the service to the fatherland have devoted the whole of your lives to it, understand particularly well the deepest patriotic sense of service, just as in all other matters of the state and nation. In this particular case we also count on you. We count on your devotion, your experience and your wisdom which continue to be needed by Poland. [applause]

Esteemed delegates, the strength of the nation and the effectiveness of its policies increase in proportion to its internal cohesion, to the degree of popularity of common goals within the nation. This truth has been clearly confirmed by our history. In the past our nation frequently paid a high price for internal divisions and quarrels, for the selfishness of the propertyowning classes, for the deficiences of the working classes. In this respect the People's Poland has decisively changed the fate of the nation and opened up a new page. In the basic questions of national existence we have achieved a unity which has been so far unknown in our history--unity which encompasses all Poles irrespective of their social placing, education or their attitudes to religion. This unity embraces all generations today and all social classes and social sectors engaged in the work for the fatherland.

During the most difficult period of the occupation, the Polish Workers' Party defined the clear program of national and social liberation and mapped out the way to the rebirth of the nation and to the independence and prosperity of the state.

Polish communists developed the freedom fighters' struggle in the occupied country. They organized in the Soviet Union and brought into action on the decisive Western Front a regular Polish army. The contribution of the young people's state to the final victory over Nazism was expressed in the part of the 400,000-strong Polish People's Army. As a result, in the final phase of the war, Polish soldiers fighting on all fronts were the fourth largest armed force in the anti-Hitler coalition.

Political thought guides the soldier's action. The political ideas of the left caused the armed effort of Poles in the course of the entire Second World War, on whichever front and under whatever banners they fought against German fascism, to bear fruit in the historic victory and to be reforged to the good of the fatherland. It became the foundation of its security, development and new position in the world. The truth--obvious today after 35 years--was not easy for all to see then. The road to the unity of Polish society on the basis of the system of government and policy of People's Poland was not easy or straight. It was necessary to overcome the stereotyped ways of thinking which had taken root over the ages; to get rid of outdated prejudices and sentiments, to have the courage to undertake the toil of building the new. Correctness and truth had to conquer; People's Poland had to and did conquer and only it--for there is no other Poland on the map of the world. [loud applause] --could become the foundation of the unity of the nation, the fatherland of all Poles. [continuing tumultuous applause]

In this, father soldiers of September, [as received] freedom fighter of the People's Guard and the People's Army, of the peasant battalions and the Home Army, of the Warsaw uprising and fighters of the ghetto; soldiers from the battle of Lenino and Studzianki from Narvik, Monte Cassino and Falaise; the liberators of Warsaw and the capturers of the Wal Pomorski Pomeranian bulwark and of Kolobrzeg; airmen of the "Wazszawa" Squadron and of Squadron 303, heroic seamen, soldiers on the Odra, Nysa and Laba, participants in the struggle to liberate Czechoslovakia and the victorious battle for Berlin--all these found a common home here.

The moral-political unity of our society is not an abstract concept but is the joint thought of Poles about what is most important for the nation now and in the future and joint action for the well-being of socialist Poland. This is our great national achievement which we must support with all our strength. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, a nation is formed by the transfer from generation to generation of cultural and material achievements, and of experience and attitudes serving the common good. Our generation is transferring to our children and grandchildren the most important factors in our life--loyalty to the fatherland, solidarity virtues, readiness to make sacrifices, and selflessness in work for the common good. We are also transferring, as an indelible heritage, the results of the difficult road our nation covered to reach the presentday patriotic and political wisdom which links Poland's present and future inseparably to socialism. Let us do everything so that these concepts might stimulate the thoughts and activities of our whole nation and of all its generations. Let us appeal to Polish women, mothers and wives: Patriotic zeal learned in the family home has given Poles that great fortitude of spirit which caused our nation heroically to withstand the Hitlerite invader, and which lifted up and developed the fatherland. May the feeling of love toward Poland always be the supreme value inculcated into the young generation in every Polish family. [applause]

Let us appeal to Polish youth, to young workers and farmers, to students and pupils and to the young intelligentsia: May you be loyal to the best patriotic and progressive traditions of your fathers. May you develop and strengthen these characteristics and values which caused our nation to regenerate and uplift Poland. May your generation be guided unswervingly by the ideals of socialism and may it make a worthy contribution to the construction of a common home for all Poles--the Polish People's Republic. [applause]

Esteemed delegates, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee and on behalf of the supreme authorities of the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party and the National Unity Front, I wish you fruitful deliberations. I wish you, and through you, all members of our greatly merited, as regards Poland, Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, satisfaction that you are taking part in the construction of the strength of the fatherland. I wish you health and personal success. [applause]

Jaruzelski Speech

LD081338 Warsaw PAP in English 2144 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Report on speech by Polish National Defense Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski on 7 May at Sixth National Congress of the ZBOWID at Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science]

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--Minister of National Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski said that the ZBOWID organization provided the armed forces with a strong moral back up.

Referring to international affairs, the speaker pointed out that the armaments of the main NATO member states which, recently, have been peculiarly synchronized with China's expansionist policy, threaten peaceful stability, have been a military expression of West German revanchist calculations and claims.

The human right to live in peace will not defend itself, said General Jaruzelski in conclusion. It needs a real guarantee. Such guarantees have been for all those years provided by the might and solidarity of the socialist states as well as by their unity in the defense coalition--the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Poland occupies an important place in it, Jaruzelski said.

Final Day Proceedings

LD082226 Warsaw PAP in English 2128 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 May, PAP--The 6th Congress of Polish war veterans ended its two-day debates here today. Edward Gierek took part in the debates.

New authorities of the ZBOWID war veterans union were elected. Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz was re-elected chairman of the ZBOWID Supreme Council. He delivered a lengthy speech ending the congress.

Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski was elected honorary chairman of the ZBOWID main board and Stanislaw Wronski chairman of the ZBOWID main board.

The participants in the congress adopted resolutions: On the 40th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II, on the nonapplication of statutory limitations to war crimes and crimes against humanity, and on the struggle against fascism and neo-Nazism.

The congress also adopted a resolution summing up its two-day debates. Excerpts below:

"We are concerned over facts testifying to brutal violation of fundamental principles of coexistence among nations and of trampling on human rights in South Africa, Rhodesia, the Middle East, Chile and Nicaragua. The hegemonist and big-power policy of the Chinese leadership amounts to provoking a new world war and subordinating other nations with the use of armed force which was manifested by the unparallelled aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Chauvinist steps of this kind post a threat to the entire world.

"We are also alarmed by the tendencies, now reviving in the FRG, to glorifying the past and to absolve war criminals of their crimes of genocide. Every honest man who supports the normalization of relations among nations in keeping with decisions of the Helsinki conference must oppose acquitting sentences passed in trials of henchmen from Nazi extermination camps and congresses of former SS-men tolerated by federal and land authorities."

The resolution goes on to stress that in the area of cooperation with the International Movement of War Veterans, the congress puts the authorities of the union under an obligation to intensify the ZBOWID activity promoting unity of the milieu of war veterans worldwide to struggle for universal peace, security and disarmament, to continue and expand contacts with the milieu of war veternas among Poles residing abroad to foster their ties with the motherland, and to further cooperate with the International Federation of the Resistance Movement Fighters.

SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE WRITES ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD021450 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 2 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 May, PAP--The monthly of the Foreign Affairs Institute, SPRAWY MIEDZYNARODOWE, has published an article by Michal Dobroczynski and Janusz Stefanowicz on "East-West Policy", its possibilities and limitations. In general, the article deals with long range goals of the East and West with respect to the shaping of relations among the countries of the two groupings.

Since the policy of relations with the states of a different system depends both on individual state and national goals and collective aims of each of the communities, asymmetries and divergence with respect to goals are an obvious fact, though some convergences also occur.

As regards the military sphere, a joint and main goal is, according to the authors, the necessity of keeping peace and prevention of war. Yet, as far as the armaments are concerned, an approach is basically different; the socialist countries are against armaments and for a universal disarmament, meanwhile "the West splits the armaments issue from that of keeping peace in the world too drastically."

What is the target model of relations between the East and West in the world of peace for the socialist and capitalist countries? The two authors posed a question.

The aim of the socialist community is to institutionalize to the maximum the process of detente and cooperation to be crowned by the creation of a system of collective security and peaceful settlement of disputes. It is a far reaching goal and detente is a midrange one.

Dobroczynski and Stefanowicz pointed out that since the beginning of the '70s and, formally speaking, since the conclusion of the Helsinki Final Act, detente has also become a political goal of the West and publicly declared. Yet, as regards the Western view on detente as a target of the policy towards the East, it is characteristically relative and instrumental, and selective in the diplomatic practice.

With respect to system, social and ideological goals, the aim of either side is to make its ideology triumph over the other. In terms of East-West policy this far reaching target is differently interpreted by the West side and differently by the socialist side. The striving for desired structural changes in the Western system towards socialism, is treated by the socialist side as a historic goal which neither determines nor defines directly the policy of the countries of the socialist community towards the West. On the other hand, in some Western circles the change of the system is a goal treated in a much more instrumental way and put on the orbit of the Western policy towards the East.

In conclusion, the author wrote that a concrete shape of a policy towards the states of a different system depended on a realistic evaluation of objective factors occurring on both on one's own and opposite side.

PROBLEM OF PALESTINE COMMENTED ON IN KURIER POLSKI

LD072240 Warsaw PAP in English 2109 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 7 May, PAP--In a comment headlined "Right to Motherland" the Warsaw evening daily KURIER POLSKI expressed the following opinion about Palestinians:

"They are the nation that is denied the right to existence, the nation deprived of the motherland, living in refugee camps. Some influential governments of the West have, mildly speaking, adopted the attitude of indifference to the fate of the Palestinian nation. The history of this nation evokes sympathy and indignation of the world progressive public opinion. Such an opinion was expressed at the international conference of solidarity with the Palestinian nation in Basle.

"The Egyptian-Israeli separatist treaty has resulted in consolidating Israeli occupation of the territories inhabited by Palestinians, that is, the land to which exiled Palestinians could return if their rights and interests were not ignored. The documents adopted during the Basle conference recall that not only the rights of Palestinians but also U.N. resolutions were ignored.

"The fictitious autonomy, proposed by As-Sadat and Begin, which ignores the role of the PLO, the only universally recognized representative of the Palestinian nation, does not solve the swollen problem. These steps similarly as the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, annexation of Jerusalem and the continuous expulsion of lawful inhabitants from the captured territories are incompatible with the international law. The Palestinian problem will remain unsolved as long as this lawlessness is tolerated," says KURIER POLSKI in conclusion.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH ROMANIA--PAP--Representatives of the Polish and the Romanian Ministries of Agriculture, at their meeting in Warsaw 23-28 April, evaluated the results of direct scientific-technical and economic cooperation between the two ministries in 1978 and fixed the directions of its further development in the current year and in the future. Bilateral advantages were noted, inter alia, in the sphere of exchanging seeding materials, the technologies of raising some crops and so forth. Cooperation will also be expanded in the biological fighting of pests, in improving the methods of selection in dairy cattle breeding. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION IN HUNGARY--Budapest PAP--At the invitation of the All-Hungarian Council of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, a delegation of the Polish Central Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives headed by Franciszek Teklinski, the union's chairman, visited Hungary recently. An agreement was signed on the development of cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

POLISH-IRISH CONSULTATIONS--Dublin PAP--Polish Irish consultations were held in Dublin between the foreign ministries of both countries. On the Polish side the consultations were chaired by Deputy Minister Jozef Czyrek, and on the Irish side by Vice Minister Noel Dorr. They mainly involved major international issues, particularly the problems of detente and security in Europe. Opinions were also exchanged on the present state of and prospects for developing Polish-Irish bilateral relations. J. Czyrek met Michael O'Kennedy, Irish minister of foreign affairs. Participating in the consultations was Jerzy Feliksiak, Polish ambassador. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 30 Apr 79 p 2 AU]

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, LATTER DEPARTS

AU081452 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Lord Mayor of London Sir Kenneth Cork, who visited our country. The guest was accompanied by Ronald (Garden-Thorpe) and (Gerald Sitforth), members of the London Municipal Committee, and by Reginald Louis Seconde, Great Britian's ambassador to Bucharest. The meeting was also attended by Gheorghe Pana, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council and general mayor of Bucharest, and Nicolae Ganea, first vice chairman of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

The lord mayor of London expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for being received, for the opportunity to become acquainted with aspects of contemporary Romania's realities and for the hospitality he enjoyed during his stay in our country. He stressed the fruitful nature of his visit and empahsized that he is leaving Romania with particular impressions about the achievements recorded by the Romanian people in their activity devoted to the all-round progress of the fatherland.

During the talks the two sides stressed the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Great Britain and the importance of the visit paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for promoting and expanding these relations. Within this framework, they stressed the importance of developing political, economic, cultural and scientific-technical relations between the capitals of the two states. On this occasion the two sides stressed that the visit of the lord mayor of London, the talks and meetings held are an important contribution to a better mutual acquaintance and to developing relations of friendship and cooperation between the capitals of the two countries, between the Romanian and English people to the benefit of the two states and the cause of peace, security and cooperation among nations.

The meeting took place in a cordial atmosphere. The British delegation left Bucharest at noon today.

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENT RECEIVES CORNEL BURTICA 8 MAY

AU081457 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] Ferdinand Marcos, president of the Republic of the Philippines, today received Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation and head of our country's delegation to the fifth UNCTAD session.

Friendly greetings and best wishes for happiness were extended to President Ferdinand Marcos and to Mrs Imelda Romoaldes Marcos on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, together with wishes for prosperity and progress to the Philippine people.

Expressing warm thanks for the greetings, the Philippines president conveyed cordial greetings, wishes for personal happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu on his and his wife's behalf, together with wishes for new successes in the activity he is carrying out for the Romanian people's progress and prosperity. Recalling the Romanian-Philippine summit meeting of 1975, President Marcos expressed his great admiration and friendship for President Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu and for the Romanian people.

During the talk the two sides discussed questions of further developing economic relations between the two countries in the spirit of the decisions and understandings concluded during the visit by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to the Philippines in 1975. Within this framework the two sides noted that there are great opportunities to deepen and expand Romanian-Philippine cooperation in various fields of activity to their mutual advantage and to the benefit of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

ALBANIAN LEADERS THANK CEAUSESCU FOR CONDOLENCES

AU090941 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 8 May 79 p 5 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania,

We express thanks to you for the condolences conveyed in connection with the earthquake that hit our country.

[Signed] Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee,
Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

BRIEFS

DPRK FILM SHOW--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/4/1979--On the occasion of the 47th anniversary of the foundation of the Korean People's Army, the military attache of the People's Republic of Korea in Bucharest, Lt Col Pak Chi-sok, organized on April 25, at the embassy, a film show followed by a cocktail party. Colonel-General Vasile Ionel, deputy minister of national defense, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, generals and senior officers attended. Also present were military attaches accredited to Romania. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1250 GMT 26 Apr 79 LD]

COSTA RICAN VANGUARD PARTY--A delegation of the Costa Rican People's Vanguard Party consisting of Arnoldo Fereto Segura and Mario Solis Porras, members of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the party's Central Committee, have concluded their 3-5 May visit to Romania. During the visit the delegation was received by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 6 May 79 p 5 AU]

ITALIAN DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 23/4/1979--Over April 18-23, an Italian delegation of Perugia Province led by Dr Vinci Grossi, chairman of the province, paid a visit to Iasi County as part of the relations of friendship established between the two united provinces. During their Romanian sojourn, the Italian guests were received by Ion Iliescu, member of the State Council of Romania, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Iasi County People's Council. The Italian delegation also visited economic units, social-cultural establishments and several districts. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 23 Apr 79 AU]

CONGOLESE YOUTH DELEGATION VISIT--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 7/5/1979--The delegation of the Union of the Congolese Socialist Youth (UJSC) of the People's Republic of the Congo, led by Gabriel Oba Apounou, first secretary of the CC of the UJSC, minister of youth affairs, that paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the UCY, called at the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The talks at the CC of the UCY and at the National Council of the Young Pioneers Organization passed in a warm atmosphere. The delegation left Bucharest on Monday. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2005 GMT 7 May 79 AU]

BORBA SEES 'CHANGE' IN U.S. POST-VIETNAM ATTITUDE

AU081610 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 May 79 p 2 AU

[Dimitrije Seserinac military-political commentary: "Forgotten Experience"]

[Excerpts] Recently one of the leading U.S. statesmen said that today the United States is seeking neither a world order based on the Soviet-American condominium "because neither of these orders would be possible or just."

These views are the result of the experience gained in the U.S. involvement in Indochina and in a number of other armed actions against the liberation governments of various countries in the world. Closing its eyes to reality during a long period and blinded by its rivalry with the other superpower, the United States "lived by myths and at an incalculable price for that part of the world and for the United States itself" (Brzezinski). The basic error was in the belief that the military power and the wealth of the United States are the two elements that play the key role in the formation of a policy and a military strategy.

The experience of the unsuccessful and disastrously costly military interventions by the U.S. armed forces--there have been 215 such interventions since World War II--have also influenced an orientation which can be expressed in the briefest terms as the following: There will be no engagement of military force beyond the U.S. borders or outside the territories of military alliances unless the interests that are vital to the United States are involved.

There is no doubt that these measures and the corresponding behavior of the United States have to a certain extent in the eyes of the world changed the image of the country which could be considered as having made its military presence most strongly felt in the entire postwar period.

However, the post-Vietnam period has now apparently ended, that is, at least in the minds of some who are unable to renounce the bloc logic. The demands for "muscle flexing" toward those who doubt the U.S. power are once again being heard.

The temptations and challenges for such behavior are frequent. Iran no longer exists as the supporting base for U.S. policy and strategy in that party of the world. The Middle East conflict has not ended as a result of the conclusion of a separate peace. It is only assuming new forms which are not necessarily more favorable for a bloc policy of rivalry. The very unstable situation in Southeast Asia, south Asia, Africa and some parts of South America also produces very dangerous temptations for using--either in action or as a threat--the enormous armed force conceived precisely to "be employed in any part of the world," that is, for armed intervention .

In January of this year, the United States dispatched a squadron of the new F-15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia. And "the mobile training teams," as the former military advisers are now called, were also sent to Yemen.

The visit of the aircraft carrier Constallation, which arrived in the Persian Gulf from the Philippines, also indicates a change in the view about refraining from the use of force.

A coordinated action of the naval forces of the NATO member countries in this area and especially in the Persian Gulf region is also being planned.

The aforementioned facts show that, as the result of an appraisal that a certain region is vitally important for the United States, a military intervention by the United States or by NATO as a bloc may once again take place even though the aforementioned region is outside the officially determined NATO territory. Occurrences of this kind would involve the great risk and danger of intensifying an already intensive rivalry between the big powers and would thereby also involve the danger of an outbreak of conflicts of any possible proportions.

In other words, these intentions shown by any of the big powers or any of the blocs could bring to the world what it needs the least: an intensification of confrontation and even the outbreak of armed conflicts. The experience of the entire postwar period confirms this appraisal.

BELGRADE POLITIKA COMMENTS ON THATCER'S ELECTION

AU090958 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 6 May 79 p 5 AU

[Miroslav Radojcic commentary: "Portraits of Contemporaries: 'The First British Lady'"]

[Excerpts] "She may win these elections for us because she gets ruffled under stress," a Labor member of Parliament had said, somewhat sarcastically, about a woman who this weekend became the first woman prime minister in British and European history. If this were so, the success of Margaret Hilda Thatcher is all the greater. But the great British election battle best showed that it was not so and that it could not be so. Margaret Thatcher treated the election campaign like a two-fold war: against Labor led by a popular prime minister and against prejudices which could not help her popularity.

First, a woman as leader of a great political party in a "land of men": Even her most diehard faithfuls were haunted by fears that this fact alone would speak against her. And not only that: They were even more concerned about what kind of woman she was and how she would appear in the eyes of the island public. Fears were spread among her staff--to rejoicing in the enemy's--by the thought that in the eyes of the island world, Margaret Thatcher might acquire the image of a feared woman in power, an intimidating mother-in-law, mother and top boss, all this fused in one.

The fanfares of victory will soon die away and in the coming 100 days, which in Britain make up "the time of getting first acquainted," the people will be carefully watching what the woman who has just moved into the well-known island address as the 17th British prime minister in this century will try to do and what she accomplishes.

Nobody can know this; even Margaret Thatcher herself cannot know it all. She is the leader of a party that has long been "in the wilderness," that has been yearning to come to power, that has its apostles of proclaimed radicalism on its right and displays all its brains on its left. The leader of this party, probably more ambitious than all her adversaries, has precisely two decades of parliamentary experience and 3 years of party leadership behind her. One of the most unusual and in the end most successful careers has been compressed into this period, which for politicians is relatively short.

Having brought Maggie to the rudder, the British people, therefore, say that they are not quite certain about her image. Despite the fact that she entered Downing Street with a respectable majority in Parliament, the country is much divided along the dividing line which in this island separates the "two nations": the "haves" and the "have-nots." Just as on the world scale, in Britain this dividing line divides the north and the south, but in contrast to the world division, the poverty in Britain is linked to the sooty north, and the wealth of the old aristocratic nobility and the new money aristocracy to the green south.

The question now is whether Margaret Thatcher, who until now has shown considerable skill on the parliamentary stage, will now show sufficient breadth on the stage of the whole of Britain, whether she will succeed in becoming the pacifier or whether she will become an even greater exacerbator of this island world. For Britain today, the answer to this question is more fateful than the dilemma that faced the unfortunate prince of Denmark in his time, for Hamlet's dilemma was rather personal in nature.

Of the woman who entered Downing Street on the first May weekend of the last year of the eighth decade as the first representative of the female sex, it has always been said that she leads both by vision and by mission. About both of these attributes her compatriots have their doubts and their hopes.

The doubts are linked with her vision of world trends and the changes in Britain. Is her vision not connected with a Britain in her rich and calm years in the 50's, when something of the empire and of her pretensions still existed, and does this vision not entail some turning back of the clock, which the laws of life never allow?...

The hopes are pinned on her ability to see and to learn, and on the prospect of a new, broader dimension which the right person might show when she is in the seat of power. Margaret Thatcher will have to show much of this unless she wants to provoke even greater divisions in British society, for until now she has been on the right of her party and has been the preacher of many "eternal canons" of the British Conservatives which are no longer tolerated by this age. Peace and order or discipline are in themselves nice ideals, but it is always of decisive importance how they are implemented.

TITO CABLES CSSR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY FELICITATIONS

LD081656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1329 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--President of Yugoslavia and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Tito has extended felicitations to Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Secretary-General and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak on the occasion of Czechoslovakia's national liberation anniversary.

In the telegram of felicitations, President Tito expresses the conviction that traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between the two socialist countries and, also, between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia will continue successfully to develop in the interest of the peoples of Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia and of peace and socialism in the world.

TITO RECEIVES PRESIDENT OF MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENT

LD082006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Brdo near Kranj--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito received today Said Nasir bin Ismail, president of the House of Representatives of the Malaysian federation, and spent a long time in friendly conversation with him.

The president of the Malaysian Parliament acquainted President Tito with the efforts of his country and the other member countries of the ASEAN nonmilitary, nonbloc grouping aimed at preserving peace and strengthening peaceful cooperation with other countries. The conversation touched on the current situation in Southeast Asia and the obligation to strictly respect the independence and integrity of all countries in this region.

President Tito stressed the need for existing problems to be overcome through negotiations alone in order to avoid the danger of new conflicts with unforeseeable consequences.

Particular stress was laid on the support by the two countries for the preservation and continued affirmation of the original principles and aims of the policy of nonalinement and its independent and nonbloc position, as well as the strengthening of its role in the world in the solving of acute problems of international relations. In this connection President Tito stressed the importance of the broadest and most thorough preparations for the forthcoming summit of nonalined countries in Havana, together with the full participation of all members of the movement so that the policy of nonalinement can gain new stimulus and the unity of action by the nonalined countries can be strengthened. The president also stressed the importance of broadening the movement and energetically countering attempts to introduce bloc tendencies into the policy of nonalinement. These attempts are contrary to the essence of nonalinement and could lead to new divisions, which would create serious dangers for the world as a whole.

President Tito and Said Nasir stressed with satisfaction the desire of the two friendly nonalined countries to promote mutual cooperation.

The conversation was attended by Dragoslav Markovic, president of the SFRY Assembly; Berislav Badurina, chief of the cabinet of the president; and Khor Eng Hee, Malaysian ambassador to the SFRY.

DJURANOVIC RECEIVES MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD082010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Federal Executive Council Djuranovic received today members of the visiting delegation of the parliament of the Malaysian federation led by Said Nasir bin Ismail, president of the House of Representatives. In a lengthy conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on issues of interest in the further promotion of bilateral relations and broader international cooperation between the two countries. Noting that the political relations and cooperation between the two countries are developing well, in particular within the framework of the nonalined movement and the activities of the developing countries, both sides stressed their interest in this and pointed to the untapped possibilities for cooperation in economic and other spheres.

The president of the Federal Executive Council acquainted the members of the Malaysian delegation with some characteristics of Yugoslavia's internal political and economic development, with the state of Yugoslavia's trade with other countries, with the country's relations with neighboring countries as well as with our country's view of the international economic situation. Both sides expressed their agreement in regard to the negative influence of the policy of protectionism and the retention of obsolete economic relations in the world for the developing countries, which must continue to act in a united manner with the aim of insuring conditions for their more rapid and unhindered development.

Particular emphasis was laid on the usefulness of contacts and exchanges of views at all levels between representatives of the two countries, which contribute to even better mutual acquaintance and understanding.

In addition to members of the Malaysian parliamentary delegation, Vladimir Stijepovic, delegate of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; and Khor Eng Hee, Malaysian ambassador to the SFRY, also took part in the talks.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC'S VISIT TO INDIA

Delhi Press Conference

LD081510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1827 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, expressed satisfaction with the results of his visit to India. At a press conference in New Delhi before leaving for home, Vrhovec said this evening that in his talks with Indian leaders mutual interest was stressed in the deepening of bilateral relations in every sphere. "We paid great attention to the world situation as well as to the situation in the nonalined movement. The two countries are among the founders of the movement and they are interested in deepening the policy of nonalinement," Vrhovec said.

The federal secretary stated explicitly that the talks dealt with the "further consolidation of the nonalined policy as an independent nonbloc factor of international political relations."

"There are very many problems in the world which we consider cannot be resolved in a proper manner if we leave them only to the existing blocs or great powers," Vrhovec said.

Vrhovec added that in that case nonalined countries would not be "an active subject which they wish to be" but "an object of such a policy." "What is at stake are problems which affect directly the issues of our national security, of development and world peace. We see no other political force capable of carrying out a positive correction of such a state of relations in the world except political nonalinement," Vrhovec said.

In this context Vrhovec stressed that the main effort of the "deliberations and efforts has been directed at consolidating the influence of the nonaligned policy."

The federal secretary said that in the Delhi talks on nonalinement two sets of problems were discussed. One set was on how the movement could avoid resolving disputes by armed conflicts, and the second, on how to remove the negative foreign influences and pressures on the movement.

The federal secretary expressed the conviction that the nonalined movement will continue to resist all forms of pressure. "This is contained in the documents of all the gatherings and there are no reasons whatsoever for the same result not to be achieved also at the next summit of the nonalined."

Replying to the question about disputes among the nonalined, the federal secretary recalled that the Yugoslav delegation submitted to the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana last spring "a working paper," proposing that the possibility of "mediating and offering good services for the overcoming of such conflicts" be discussed. "At the Belgrade conference we went a step further and defined the principles on which this should be done. We hope that at the next summit we shall go yet another step further", Vrhovec said.

One of the questions was on the fact that some nonalined countries are expressing doubts about Cuba's true nonalinement. Vrhovec replied that probably there are such feelings--about there being no need to go to Havana, or about holding the conference there at the lowest level possible. He added that he could not judge how widespread such feelings are.

In this context, he pointed out the need for all nonalined countries consistently following and implementing the principles of the nonalined policy and consolidating the trust of other countries in their loyalty to the nonalined policy, regardless of where the summits of nonalined countries are held.

"It is important that we come to the sixth conference in a serious mood and that we turn it into yet another success in the history of our movement. I believe that this will also be the case with the next summit," Vrhovec said.

Proposals on the promotion of the organization of work and democratization of the movement were also a subject of interest to journalists. The federal secretary recalled that this was discussed at the Coordinating Bureau in New York, on the basis of the decision of the ministerial conference in Belgrade, and that the document will be submitted to the meeting in Colombo.

Replying to a question on the Middle East and on the demands by some Arab countries that Egypt be expelled from the membership of the nonalined movement, the federal secretary recalled the stands adopted at the ministerial conference in Belgrade which encompass the demands for Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war, for acknowledgement and implementation of the rights of the people of Palestine to self-determination and an independent state, for the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and for the right to security by all the states in the region.

Josip Vrhovec assessed the situation in Southeast Asia as very complex and reiterated that Yugoslavia opposes any military intervention in the solution of mutual conflicts.

The federal secretary assessed his talks in New Delhi as very successful, coupling them with the jointly expressed wish for further promotion of bilateral relations and identical or close views on international events.

Return to Belgrade

LD081008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, returned from New Delhi this morning following his 3-day official and friendly visit to India.

At Belgrade airport Josip Vrhovec was welcomed by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary; Svetislav Vujovic, head of the Press Department in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs; and by other officials of the Federal Secretariat. Natarajan Krishnan, India's ambassador in Belgrade, was also in the welcoming party.

Statement on Return

LD081558 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0907 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] On his return to Belgrade from India Federal Secretary Josip Vrhovec made the following statement for the Yugoslav public:

"I would say that my visit to India and the talks I had there were very useful and important. I had an opportunity to be received by the president of the republic and by the Indian prime minister, and I had very extensive talks with Minister Vajpayee.

"I conveyed President Tito's message and I renewed the invitation to Premier Desai to visit Yugoslavia; it will take place next month. During the talks we discussed all manner of topics--ranging from our bilateral relations to major problems of our world--we discussed the huge crises which threaten world peace, and, of course,we paid special attention to the questions of the further promotion of the policy of nonalinement and, in this connection, the consolidation of unity and solidarity of nonalined countries.

"In the area of bilateral relations we established the real, long term and all pervasive interest of India and Yugoslavia to develop mutual relations in all areas. We believe that very great opportunities still exist in this respect, and we think that some negative trends, such as the recent stagnation of economic cooperation, have to be arrested and encouragement provided in the right direction. We think that we have a great deal of interest, national interest, in cooperating as closely and as thoroughly as possible.

"On the major problems of the world, such as disarmament, the new international economic system, detente and similar matters, we expressed an identity or, I would say, a very high degree of proximity in our views and assessments. We agreed that we must work actively on these matters, that we must not let others do it on our behalf, so as to change the world in the direction of a more equitable world, more equal relations, stabler peace and independence of the peoples.

"We discussed major crises, such as the crisis in southern Africa, in the Middle East, or, as Indians rightly say, in the west of Asia, and the crisis in Southeast Asia. Of course, all these crises are different, but in all this there is something that is common: that we must all together make maximum efforts to strengthen again and more strongly the full rights of all the peoples to independence, sovereignty, and freedom and to prevent the meddling of outside interests and the interference in the life of these countries and peoples.

"As regards southern Africa, we particularly stressed the task of the nonalined movement of supporting with all possible means the struggle of these peoples for the final liquidation of imperialism and colonialism on their soil. As far as the Middle East is concerned, we reiterated the principles which we had already adopted at the Belgrade conference. We believe that only the complete fulfillment of these principles can lead to an equitable and lasting peace in that area, so that in this respect we did not in fact have to add anything new in addition to what we as a movement have as our policy.

"As far as Southeast Asia is concerned, we expressed our great concern. This is a very serious and difficult crisis with very extensive and negative repercussions. We thought that we should reiterate that the recognition of the right to independence and sovereignty, the prevention of interference by other powers in the life of the peoples in that area or in the life of every people in that area, that in fact this alone can lead to a peaceful solution of the overall crisis which, moreover, as we all know, is very dangerous.

"Of course, we paid most attention to the further consolidation of the policy of nonalinement, its affirmation and its activity in the major questions of international relations. We reaffirmed the very great affirmation of the policy of nonalinement as an independent factor, as an extrabloc factor of international relations, and in this connection we spoke of the need to consolidate unity in the movement, and of how we should carry out the preparations for the future conferences of nonalined countries and for the next summit. We established that maximum efforts have to be made in this area so that the next conference can become an equally important success in the history of our movement and of the development of the policy of nonalinement.

"Of course, we spoke of the problems which we are facing.

First and foremost this is the problem of increasingly frequent conflicts between nonalined countries which, unfortunately, not infrequently assume the nature of armed conflicts. We thought about what had to be done to remove not only the consequences but the causes of such conflicts. We will probably try to say something more specific about it at our next meetings. Moreover, in this area there exist some Yugoslav initiatives which are well known and which I would not want to mention again at this moment.

"We paid great attention also to outside pressures on our movement and to the attempts to make the policy of nonalinement veer from its main course, the course of independence, and to change and alter its nonbloc nature. We noted that this is to be strongly resisted, and that we should strengthen the unity of the principles of the nonalined movement so that the policy of nonalinement could continue to be successful and that it should be exactly such as is required by the world.

"On the whole I think that our talks were very extensive and open; they were conducted in an exceptional and friendly atmosphere--an atmosphere of cordiality and reciprocal understanding. I think that our visit is one of those important links in the chain which traditionally expresses the friendship between the peoples of our countries and their great, true and direct interest in cooperating closely in the implementation of the principles of the policy of nonalinement.

DORONJSKI ARRIVES IN BENIN AFTER 'EXHAUSTIVE' TOGO, MALI TALKS

ID082140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1736 GMT 8 May 79 ID

[Excerpt] Cotonou--Stevan Doronjski, member of the SFRY Presidency, arrived in Cotonou today on a 3-day official and friendly visit to the People's Republic of Benin. During his tour of west Africa, which he will end with his visit to Benin, Doronjski had exhaustive and very successful talks in Togo and Mali with Presidents Gnassingbe Eyadema and Moussa Traore.

LJUBICIC, FRENCH DEFENSE MINISTER SATISFIED WITH RELATIONS

ID081456 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 8 May 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, May 8 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense General of the Army Nikola Ljubicic and French Defense Minister General Yvon Bourges, now on an official visit to the Yugoslav Armed Forces, today emphasized their satisfaction with the level of bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries' armed forces and confirmed readiness to have them promoted.

Minister Bourges and his delegation members today visited the Center of Higher Military Schools in Belgrade and became acquainted with its work, organizational structure and schooling system.

MINIC LEADS DELEGATION TO PCF CONGRESS IN PARIS

AU082027 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 May 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the LCY has left for Paris where it will attend the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party from 9 to 13 May. The delegation is led by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

ACADEMICIAN LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

LD081018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Academician Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, left for Moscow today at the invitation of Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. During the visit, which will last for several days, Presidents Sirotkovic and Aleksandrov will have talks on cooperation between the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts and the USSR Academy of Sciences. They will also discuss the possibility of further cooperation between the SFRY Council of the Academies and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA TO BE INVITED TO COLOMBO MEETING

LD082254 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 8 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, May 8 (TANJUG)--Democratic Kampuchea will be invited to attend a meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the movement of nonaligned countries to open in Colombo early next month at the foreign ministers' level. A decision to this effect, expected for some time now, was taken by the bureau at its regular meeting at United Nations headquarters today.

Starting from the fait-accompli concept, Cuba, Vietnam and Laos are understood to have been "vigorously opposed" to the presence of Democratic Kampuchea's representative in further work of the movement of nonalignment. This view was upheld by Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen.

All other speakers, nearly thirty, maintained that the question of participation cannot be raised, i.e. the legitimacy of Democratic Kampuchea questioned, at a ministerial conference. In this context they recalled that a matter of principled nature such as this can only be dealt with at the heads of state or government level. An invitation to Democratic Kampuchea to attend the ministerial meeting in Colombo will probably be sent to Kampuchea's permanent mission to the United Nations. Considered as significant is also the fact that not only all member-countries of the movement but also all the observers and guests from the last summit in Sri Lanka and the ministerial conference in Belgrade who express the wish to directly follow the meeting in Colombo--will be able to do so. A decision to this effect also formally gives substance to the possibility of the observers and guests being able from now on to directly follow the work of nonaligned meetings. Invitations for Colombo will also be sent to the UN Committee on Decolonization, the UN Committee Against Apartheid, the UN Committee on the Implementation of the Rights of the Palestinian People and the UN Council for Namibia. Also invited will be the Organization of African Unity, the Arab League and the liberation organizations recognized by these two organizations.

BELGRADE TO HOST NONALINED NEWS AGENCIES MEETING

LD071112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0903 GMT 7 May 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, May 7, TANJUG--The 2d conference of the Pool of the News Agencies of the Nonaligned Countries will take place in Belgrade from June 28 through 30.

Directors or representatives of more than sixty news agencies from nonaligned countries in Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Arab world, and Europe are expected to participate in this conference. Further, representatives of the nonaligned countries' governments will participate. The Yugoslav news agency TANJUG will host the conference.

The Pool's Coordinating Committee adopted the decision on holding this conference of the Pool at its March session in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire. The intergovernmental council on the coordination of the nonaligned countries' cooperation in the field of information gave its consent last month in Lome, capital of Togo.

The 1st conference of the Pool of the news agencies of the nonaligned countries was held in New Delhi in July 1976, 18 months after the Pool started its operation through the news agency TANJUG.

In line with the Pool statute, the Pool conference will be held in anticipation of the 6th nonaligned summit conference to take place in Havana, capital of Cuba, early in September. In the meantime, the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau will hold its preparatory meeting in Colombo early in June.

The Belgrade Pool conference will forward its concluding document and the Pool's new statute to the 6th nonaligned summit for consideration.

According to a decision adopted in Kinshasa, a two-day session of the Pool's Coordinating Committee made up of the directors of fourteen news agencies of the nonalined countries will precede the conference of the Pool of the News Agencies of the Nonaligned Countries. D.R. Mankekar, a prominent Indian journalist and publicist, is the chairman of the Pool's Coordinating Committee.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM SESSION DISCUSSES MINIC VISIT TO USSR

LD081825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A session was held in Belgrade today of the LCY Central Committee Presidium with Branko Mikulic in the chair. Taking part in the session were the highest-ranking officials of the federation and the executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

An examination was made at the session of topical ideopolitical issues concerning the domestic situation. The opening report was delivered by Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

The Presidium also examined and adopted a report on the talks held in the Soviet Union by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

An examination was also made at the session of certain other issues concerning the regular activity of the Presidium.

LCY PRESIDIUM COMMISSION DISCUSSES ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD081738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1339 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The organizations and organs of the League of Communists are affirming themselves more and more in practice as the decisive factor of unity in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and its irreplaceable leading and cohesive force.

This was the assessment at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection which discussed the realization of the standpoints and decisions of the 11th LCY Congress concerning the leading role of the League of Communists in this sphere.

Following the 11th LCY Congress, systematic issues have been worked out and important positive experience gained in the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the League of Communists in all-people's defense and social self-protection. The League of Communists, it was stressed today, is realizing both here and in other spheres its leading role by operating within the political system of socialist self-management and through its ability to gather together the broadest masses of the working people and citizens and the progressive forces, direct them on a unified platform and organize them for the defense of the revolution's gains even in the most difficult conditions.

A need was indicated in the discussion for more thoroughly elucidating the work content of the existing organs and bodies for social self-protection in the local communities, organizations and associated labor and municipalities in order to promote the coordination of activity by the subjects in self-protection and overcome manifestations of work duplication and the irrational engagement of cadres.

In the discussion on the basic directions of activity in the coming period it was stressed that the organizations and organs of the League of Communists must even more regularly assess ideologically and stimulate the work of all the bodies and organs in all-people's defense and social self-protection and insure their correct cadre structure and training.

The realization of Comrade Tito's initiative in collective work and leadership is of great importance for the continued development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. It will contribute to the continued socialization of these functions, the greater involvement of the self-management organs in this sphere and the expansion of the opportunities for more direct influence by the working people and citizens on all the courses of self-protection organization and training in our society.

EARTHQUAKE MEASURES SEEN AS TEST FOR ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD082216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1743 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), as part of the armed people, by its organizational standards, combat readiness and moral strength is always ready to prevent a sudden aggression, to oppose the blows by the aggressor and thus make possible its own mobilization as well as the mobilization of other defense forces and of society as a whole. This was said today at the session of the Committee for National Defense of the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber. With the session began the assembly debate on the report of the SFRY Presidency on some issues of socioeconomic development, the state and problems in all-people's defense and social self-protection, the protection of the constitutional order and on our country's foreign policy.

The delegates today fully backed the report of the SFRY Presidency, above all the part which refers to all-people's defense and self-protection. With Mihailo Brajovic in the chair, the delegates pointed to the strength of all-people's defense, to original Yugoslav solutions in this sphere as well as to the unity of our people and nationalities in this respect.

The best illustration of the real strength and possibilities of society as regards all-people's defense and civil protection was the example of the recent catastrophe in Montenegro. The delegate, Luka Knezevic, stressed in a notable speech that in the earthquake-stricken area the sociopolitical system, including the system of civil protection and territorial defense, had functioned in full. The example of Ulcinj mentioned by Knezevic demonstrates best the efficiency of our society to operate in such situations. After the earthquake at 0720 [as received], the entire protection system began to operate immediately. Between 0830 and 0900 [as received] all wounded were evacuated as well as the entire population of the town. Medical teams immediately began their work; a helicopter link was established with the Republican headquarters for civil protection. Between 0930 and 1000 [as received], the commander of the headquarters of Montenegro territorial defense arrived in Ulcinj. By 1330 [as received], aid was extended to all villages in the municipality... Under conditions which were, according to some, more difficult than those of war, civil protection operated efficiently, speedily and energetically. This assessment also applies to territorial defense, to some organs in local communities. Nowhere was there panic or anarchy; the people were disciplined and mobile. It is obvious that our system of protection, judging by this example, fully passed its test, Delegate Knezevic stressed.

The next to speak in the debate was Col Gen Branislav Joksovic who acquainted the delegates with the successes achieved by the JNA in its organizational standards and operational capability. We are ready to paralyze any incursion into the country, to halt the enemy in the period until the mobilization of the entire society for a defense war is carried out. In this respect we have achieved great progress; the armed forces are capable of speedy and efficient mobilization which also guarantees powerful resistance. Gen Joksovic also informed the delegates of the successes being achieved in training. The training plans and programs have been enriched with fresh subjects and content as well as adapted to the development and modernization of the armed forces as a whole. Delegate Milenko Radovanov (Vojvodina) stressed the strength and ability of the territorial defense. These units are increasingly becoming the core and base for the organization and involvement of the entire population in the armed struggle and other forms of resistance in war.

In the debate on the report of the SFRY Presidency several delegates took part who, in addition to backing the report, stressed some topical issues in the sphere of all-people's defense and civil protection on which our defense capability will depend to a great extent in the years to come.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY CHAMBERS ASSESS PRESIDENCY REPORT

LD081952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1214 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--The delegates of all of the chambers of the Macedonian Assembly made a positive assessment today of the report of the SFRY Presidency on some issues of socioeconomic development, on the state and problems of all-people's defense and social self-protection, on the protection of the constitutional order and on Yugoslavia's foreign policy and international position.

International sessions of the chambers of the Macedonian Assembly adopted reports on the work of the republic organs and other organs and organizations. The report on the work of the republic fund for providing credits for the more rapid development of economically underdeveloped areas stresses that with the accelerated development of border regions and mountainous areas, favorable conditions have been created for the strengthening of the defense capabilities of the republic and of the country as a whole.

The practical implementation of the social agreement on the accelerated development of the border regions and mountainous areas of Macedonia up to 1980 has contributed to this to a considerable extent.

MACEDONIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE DEBATES ECONOMIC POLICY

ID082320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1142 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje-The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia held a session today under the chairmanship of Angel Cemerski, at which a debate was held on the tasks of the League of Communists in implementing the policy of economic stabilization and the development of socioeconomic relations. The introductory report at the session, which was entirely devoted to these questions, was delivered by Dr Dusan Veljkovic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia.

A detailed analysis of the final accounts from last year and the economic trends in the first quarter of this year served as the basis for an assessment of socioeconomic developments. Touching on last year's results, Veljkovic stressed that the high rise in the volume of industrial production, amounting to 10.2 percent, the increase in production and the overall activity in all other spheres, and also the income realized, along with a slower increase in expenditures, means that in 1978 the Macedonian economy achieved positive results.

The Macedonian economy increased its income last year 34 percent which, in Veljkovic's opinion, undoubtedly shows the important efforts of associated labor. The problem of low income capacity and accumulation, however, continues to remain a topical one for Macedonia. Last year, the income per workers was about 30 percent below the Yugoslav average, and net income was 45 percent below the average.

Pointing at the same time to some of the causes of this lagging, Veljkovic said that in Macedonia only 61 percent of the income at their disposal remained available to organizations of associated labor, 26 percent below the previous year; and in industry, even less than 59 percent was available. Such figures weaken the material basis of associated labor and lead to increasing use of credit in expanded reproduction.

At the same time, all forms of consumption are increasing, in particular, funds allocated for self-managing interest communities and for interest rates on utilized credits. Such trends in consumption, Veljkovic stressed, show that the old attitudes are being reproduced in practice--that is, that tendencies are increasing for the institutionalization of interest association and free labor exchange. One of the problems also is the increase in the administrative apparatus in self-management interest communities, banks, noneconomic activities and services of sociopolitical communities. All these trends in joint and general consumption show that the policy established at the congresses of the League of Communists is not being carried out in a consistent fashion.

Dwelling next upon investment expenditure in Macedonia, Veljkovic stated that there are no particularly distinct problems in regard to volume and rate. According to Veljkovic, the League of Communists must advocate a more concrete review of each investment, the elimination of subjective weaknesses which lead to exceeding investments, and also the establishment of specific personal responsibility for mistakes and omissions. In addition, the league must be particularly involved in eliminating concepts which foster unrealistic investments and tendencies toward techno-bureaucratic structures in certain environments, which create the atmosphere for problems and, in essence, hide personal weaknesses and responsibility for ineffective utilization of existing opportunities.

Veljkovic felt that the problems in the sphere of markets and prices last year were quite marked, and that they continued to increase in severity at the beginning of this year. He pointed to the fact that fundamental support is given in all environments to the expressed condemnation of the phenomena of price increases, but in practice we meet contrary behavior. The way out of difficulties is sought through forceful efforts by means of variously motivated price increases. Such conduct is brought about by the fact that at the beginning of the year nearly all sociopolitical communities approved, in a broad front and often by amounts above the agreed upon limits, the setting of higher prices. This, like the increase in the prices of some key products and services, has led to increasing pressure for rises in all prices. Attempts are being made to transfer to other areas of reproduction the consequences of individual cases of a lack of productivity and economy through the application of the consumption principle.

Speaking of losses, which amounted to 1.4 million dinars in Macedonia last year, Veljkovic stressed that this is a very serious problem, bearing in mind the low income capacity and the exhaustion of the joint reserve funds and other sources for covering losses. In connection with the problem, Veljkovic stresses that it is high time for a basic change in the attitude toward losses. This means that the concrete causes of losses must be reviewed, and that the practice of the formal and often ficticious covering of losses must be abandoned. In so far as it is established that the causes for operating at a loss cannot be determined, forced balancing and liquidation must be applied. This means not the disbanding of the work collective, but the undertaking of the necessary changes in organization and production orientation to change such an organization into a productive and profitable operation.

The instability of economic trends and relations in production, in Veljkovic's opinion, is in the final analysis only the expression of deviation from the established development policy. Pointing to the need for essential changes in attitudes, he noted the fact that in the majority of basic organizations of associated labor, development plans are conceived of as a formal obligation.

The League of Communists must be more concretely involved in bringing about an essential change in attitudes in the acquisition, accumulation and specific distribution of income. The present solutions pertaining to the system in the sphere of primary and secondary distribution clearly do not guarantee the necessary degree of stability, and the adoption of new laws is being held up. In such conditions, a significant part of the income drains away in various ways beyond the influence of associated labor and is spent on other than specific purposes.

Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, took part in the afternoon discussion at the session. It was agreed that on the basis of the suggestions made in the worthwhile debate, in which over 20 members of the Central Committee took part, conclusions should be prepared. In this connection, the Central Committee Presidium was empowered to prepare and publish the conclusions.

At the conclusion of the session today the Central Committee members also approved a report on the activity of the Presidium of Macedonia between the third and the fourth sessions of the Central Committee.

Cemerski Address

LD082344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1350 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Skopje--In the summing-up debate at yesterday's session of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, which established the tasks of the League of Communists in the socioeconomic development of the republic, Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia, made a speech. He dealt in particular with the economic situation, laying emphasis on the economic stabilization policy. We cannot resolve successfully the problems of the instability of economic trends, in Cemerski's view, if we only adopt measures in regard to economic policy, in particular individual restrictive administrative measures--though those taken so far have been necessary.

In Cemerski's view, a fundamental approach to economic stabilization means the consistent implementation of relations which have already been established by the constitutions, the law on associated labor and other laws pertaining to the system, as well as a responsible attitude by all social and self-managing bodies. In more specific terms, this demands the more rapid coordination and adoption of laws which represent a further development of the socioeconomic system, the consistent application of existing solutions within the system, the social compact and self-managing agreements, as well as the energetic prevention of the phenomenon of regarding the above as mere formalities and of circumventing them in practice.

We must stress clearly and unambiguously the responsibility of members of the League of Communists in organizations of associated labor, in broader associations and in social organs for the slow integration of organizations of associated labor into broader production and commodity circulation entities, for pronounced formalism and for the retention of obsolete relations in existing composite organizations of associated labor in the republic, Cemerski said. It is they who are directly responsible to the League of Communists and to society as a whole to work for the more rapid implementation of the process of organizational, cadre and economic training of these associations, for the more rapid development of (?socioeconomic) relations and for the energetic combating of phenomena and tendencies of localism, the inefficient use of social resources, group-property relations, and so forth.

In Cemerski's assessment, the most serious problems exist today in the sphere of consumption. It is, therefore, the obligation of everyone, and above all of communists in responsible functions and in self-managing and social organs, to insure the practical implementation of the attitude that we must not spend more than we create. Cemerski also believes that necessary, specific control should be insured over trends in personal income to prevent the pressure aimed at increasing income regardless of the production and financial results achieved and the trends in net income. Violations of the social compact, self-managing agreements and the provisions on the distribution of funds for personal income must not be tolerated, Cemerski said. He went on to insist on the need for amounts paid out to be returned wherever it has been established that they have exceeded income.

INCOME FROM TOURISM UNHARMED BY EARTHQUAKE

LD071432 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1312 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade, May 7 (TANJUG)--The disastrous earthquake which hit the Adriatic coast of Montenegro, southwestern Yugoslavia, twenty of so days ago will not, fortunately, make a disaster in Yugoslavia's tourist balance this year.

This also holds good for Yugoslavia's foreign-exchange earnings from foreign vacationers.

The Yugoslav tourist agencies reacted quickly and mostly have succeeded in shifting package tours intended for the Montenegrin coastal belt onto other tourist areas along Yugoslavia's Adriatic seacoast. Thus, out of 170,000 cancelled overnight stays by foreign vacationers for April and May, 100,000 have been transferred to the Dubrovnik riviera and elsewhere in Dalmatia. The same is being done with package tours booked [words indistinct] tourist season.

Last year, Yugoslavia recorded over 27 million overnight stays by foreign tourists and earned about 1,000 million dollars in foreign exchange.

NEWSPAPERS CARRY MAY DAY PROCLAMATION

LD301348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 30 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Apr 30 (TANJUG)--Being sure of themselves, Yugoslavia's working people and citizens build their socialist self-management community and no insurmountable difficulties and obstacles exist for them, says the May Day proclamation of Yugoslavia's sociopolitical organizations as published by all Yugoslav national dailies on the front pages of their May Day issues.

Congratulating Yugoslavia's working people and citizens on their international holiday, the sociopolitical organizations call on them to consistently carry out Yugoslavia's development and stabilization policy as the most important task right now for all the Yugoslavs.

The struggle for stabilization should be fought in every working and sociopolitical organization while strengthening the working people's role in decisionmaking, the proclamation says.

Socialist Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned policy is an active factor in the struggle for peace, national and social emancipation of the peoples, for their independence, equality and security, for international understanding and cooperation, for social progress and socialism. This is why Yugoslavia's policy and its builder, President Tito, enjoy so high a reputation in the world, this is why Yugoslavia's international position is so strong and stable, the May Day proclamation emphasizes.

Yugoslavia will further steadily work for the implementation of the policy of nonalignment, it will always stick with all revolutionary and liberation movements, and oppose any infringement on the freedom and independence of peoples, any policy of force and domination in international relations, the proclamation also says.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO DPRK--Belgrade--A delegation of the Conference of Popular Technology of Yugoslavia, led by Prof Stevan Bezdanov, president of the conference, has left for the DPRK at the invitation of the DPRK Ministry of Education. During its stay in the DPRK, the delegation will visit a number of organizations and institutions which are involved in developing technological culture and scientific and technical production and labor creativity. Talks will be held on future cooperation between Yugoslav organizations of popular technology and the corresponding organizations in the DPRK. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 7 May 79 LD]